



*Recreation*

# Give BOOKS For Christmas

## For a Friend who is a Church Leader

- 1131—FUN PLANS FOR CHURCH RECREATION ..... \$2.50  
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By *Florence Schulz*. Designed to aid in the planning of activities and facilities for the church nursery school in summer. Includes songs, indoor and outdoor games, teaching techniques, and illustrations. 156 pp.

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By *Albert A. Ostrow*. Helpful hints for turning waste space into play space in backyards, attics, apartments. Suggestions can easily and inexpensively be carried out without much equipment. Illustrated. 132 pp.
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- 219—BETTY WHITE'S TEEN-AGE DANCEBOOK ..... \$3.95  
By *Betty White*. Contain all the the popular dances, with clear and easy instructions. Helpful ideas on invitations, dress, etc. Illustrated. 240 pp.
- 605—THE SEVENTEEN PARTY BOOK ..... \$2.75  
Edited by *Enid Haupt*. For teen-agers, detailed plans for showers, high-school proms, birthday parties, box parties, and others. Decorations, menus, recipes, games. Illustrated. 207 pp.

## RECREATION BOOK CENTER

For Christmas mailings—orders must reach Book Center by November 20.

Prices subject to publishers' changes

\* Not subject to NRA membership discount.

When ordering, mention Recreation Magazine.

- 1316—PHOTOGRAPHY FOR TEEN-AGERS (2ND. ED.) ..... \$3.95  
By *Lucille Robertson Marshall*. Covers every aspect of photography, from the simple box camera to flash bulbs; use of color; latest equipment; and processes. Photographs. 180 pp.

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- 779—THE CANDLE BOOK ..... \$3.50  
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- 802—MOSAICS: HOBBY AND ART ..... \$3.50  
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- 1369—BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS FLOWER ARRANGING FOR EVERY DAY AND SPECIAL OCCASIONS ..... \$2.95  
ABC's of basic arrangement styles—traditional, Oriental, modern. Illustrated instructions. Helpful hints, over 200 photographs, 115 in color. 160 pp.

## For the Friend who is a Sportsman

- 666—BASIC SKILLS IN SPORTS (2ND ED.) ..... \$3.95\*  
By *David A. Armbruster and Leslie W. Irwin*. Presents the essential techniques, strategies, offenses and defenses of team and individual sports for both men and women. Rules, equipment, safety factors, tests. 334 pp.
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By *Robert Scharf*. Written for both the beginner and the advanced skier. Includes information on required equipment, tricks, jumping, boat handling, water safety, and tournaments. Over 100 illustrations. 191 pp.

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- 1153—THE ART OF DRYING PLANTS AND FLOWERS ..... \$4.50  
By *Mabel Squires*. A practical book on the selecting, drying, and using of plant materials for year around decoration. Detailed charts, lists, and tables. Photographs. 258 pp.
- 1285—BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO WILD FLOWERS ..... \$3.50  
By *Ethel Hinkley Hausman*. A complete field guide to wild flowers in the United States and Canada. Drawings show in detail the flower, leaf, and stem of every wild flower. 376 pp.

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# GIVE



## THE UNITED WAY

When you make your one big pledge to your town's united campaign, you are actually giving to many campaigns in one. Your one contribution fights disaster and disease, works to prevent juvenile delinquency, and attacks the problems of the aging and the breakdown of family life.

United Way pledges support to 27,500 local, state, and national agencies which serve 77,400,000 Americans. When a United Way volunteer asks you to give, welcome him with your pledge.

## GIVE ENOUGH FOR ALL

## Things You Should Know . .

► **WE NEED YOUR LETTERS!** Please don't be shy about expressing your opinions. If you feel strongly—one way or the other—about an article, short note, editorial, somebody else's letter, or whatever, write a *Letter to the Editor*. If you want it signed "Anonymous," tell us so; but all letters coming into RECREATION Magazine must be signed. Don't forget, this is your magazine!

► **THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL COMPLAINTS** from Congress delegates that they did not receive their special Congress issue until their arrival home—after the Congress. Well, now, every single delegate was provided that special issue—in his delegate's kit—for his convenience in getting around the hotel, Chicago, the meeting rooms, and so on. All articles were keyed to sessions for which they would be good background material. Would you people attending the Congress prefer to have all this special material in the September issue, so you could study it at your leisure, before you go? Please let us know; it would help a great deal in future planning.

► **STILL WANTED.** Back in the May issue of RECREATION Magazine, we requested of people who regularly get out a local recreation publication, to send title, description, and the name and address of the person who prepares and edits it to: Oka T. Hester, Parks and Recreation Department, Greensboro, North Carolina. Mr. Hester, chairman of a subcommittee of the NRA's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Publications, is still trying to build a mailing list based on this information. Please continue to send it in to him as his list is nowhere near complete.

► **AMERICA'S MOST SECRET SERVICES** are not the Central Intelligence Agency nor the FBI, but its social service agencies. Says Leo Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, "Too many agencies in too many communities are still not known to enough people who need service." He urges social welfare agencies to "make known their services to the people."

While the National Recreation Asso-

ciation and recreation departments are not social welfare agencies or departments, it seems to us his statement is valid for us, too. Let your people know your program, let them know what you're doing for them; in this way you will receive both moral and financial backing from an informed public.

► **BUYING ONE BOX OF UNICEF CHRISTMAS CARDS** provides forty-five children with a daily glass of milk for a week, or the vaccine to protect sixty children from tuberculosis. The price is \$1.25 for a box of ten extremely attractive cards, designed by world-famous artists. This year's cards are designed by Joan Miro, Bettina, Dong Kingman, Jozef Domjan (these elegant woodcuts come five to the box), Doris Lee, Kay Christiansen, and Fritz Busse.

For complete information and order forms, write U. S. Committee for UNICEF—Greeting Cards, P. O. Box 22, Church Street Station, New York 8, New York.

► **THE OCTOBER ISSUE OF *Harper's* Magazine** carried an article in connection with the recent battle in the New York legislature over the proposed route of the Northway. The controversy is over whether it should encroach on the "forever wild" section of the Adirondack Preserve or take the so-called Champlain route. Called "Why Spoil the Adirondacks?" and written by Robert and Leona Rienow, the piece goes into the pros and cons of this extremely controversial and important problem.

► **LAND PURCHASE POLICY CLARIFIED.** The Departments of the Army and Interior have agreed upon a supplement to their land acquisition policy, which clarifies the consideration to be given recreation and fish and wildlife resources early in the planning stage of reservoir projects. The new supplement has received Presidential approval.

► **THE 1959 ANNUAL CONVENTION** of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults will be held November 29 to December 2, at Palmer House, Chicago.

## Safety Front and Center

• In line with the note (October "Things You Should Know" column in RECREATION) about "those cute (and dangerous) little motorized cars" is a one-pager in the August 3 issue of *Life* about cute little motorboats—capable of going 25 mph, piloted by youngsters from five to fourteen. The article maintains that this Southern Californian Midget Power Boat Association is under strict supervision, but as the National Safety Council warns about midget cars: this is too much speed for a child to handle. Unfortunately, there is no overall federal legislation making it illegal for youngsters to pilot high-powered motorboats. Various states are working on legislation to help overcome the many boating problems. The United States Coast Guard is "emphasizing education not legislation."

• Once again, in 1958, an increasing numbers of Americans joined the ranks of "The Luckless Legion"—those who were injured or killed in automobile accidents. The above is also the title of The Travelers 1959 Book of Street & Highway Accident Data, which has been published annually since 1931 (except for the war years), and is distributed free in the interest of street and highway safety. Inquiries should be directed to John G. O'Brien, The Travelers Insurance Companies, Hartford, Connecticut. Single copies or quantities may be had free as long as the supply lasts.

► **THREE NEW PUBLICATIONS** on recreation for the ill and handicapped are now available from the National Recreation Association. They are: *Starting a Recreation Program in Institutions for the Ill or Handicapped Aged* (\$2.00) by Morton Thompson of the NRA staff; *Recreation and Psychiatry* (\$1.25) by Drs. Robert J. Campbell, Alexander Reid Martin, William C. Menninger, and James Plant; and *Recreation for Patients in General Hospitals* (\$.35) by Beatrice H. Hill and Elliott M. Cohen, also of the NRA staff. These may all be ordered from the Association, with the usual ten percent discount to NRA associates and affiliates.

► **STUDENTS INQUIRING** about the 1960 Kodak High School Photo Contest will be in line for a free supply of information offered by the Kodak Company. These aids provide all basic information needed by the young photographer to enter the contest. For information and entry blanks write: Kodak High School Photo Contest, Rochester 4, New York. #



# THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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## On the Cover

**RIPE GRAPES.** The warmth and promise of the harvest season are beautifully expressed by seventeen-year-old Tom Burns of Struthers, Ohio, a fifty-dollar Special Award Winner, Senior Division, 1959 Kodak High School Photo Contest, sponsored annually by the Eastman Kodak Company.

## Next Month

The December issue will bring you many exciting reports on the Congress just past in Chicago: highlights of the important sessions, a page of brief notes about events and people, a specially edited version of Paul Goodman's controversial banquet speech, a write-up of the Institute by Woody Sutherland, and many photographs. Other articles will cover such subjects as how to put on a doll show, the goals of the recreation program in a psychiatric hospital, and an evaluation of public-private responsibility for recreation. For Christmas there are articles on how to build durable, handsome outdoor Christmas displays, six new games for Christmas, and if space, Christmas crafts.

## Photo Credits

Page 366, (top), also 357 (bottom) American Music Conference; 367, (top), also 366 (bottom) Daryl Cornick (courtesy Manitowoc, Wisconsin, Department of Recreation); 372, Don E. Olson, Fargo, N.D.; 378, (right) Wesley H. Gibson, Jr., *Times Herald*, Vallejo, California, (left) Wisconsin Conservation Department; 383, John Bonsay, Honolulu, Hawaii; 388, (top), also 389, *Newark* (New Jersey) News.

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# Recreation\*

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The articles herein printed are the expression of the writers and not a statement of policy of the National Recreation Association.



## A NEW DAY FOR THE CULTURAL ARTS

Siebolt Frieswyk

The "age of anxiety," an era of soul-searching, and the Bomb parallel a new emphasis on the cultural arts. Part of the stimulus undoubtedly derives from various cultural exchange programs and a keen awareness of the need to measure up in the eyes of the world.

This continually expanding participation—both active and passive—in the arts arises, further, from long, slow, patient efforts of leaders in civic life, educators, benefactors, and leisure-time planners and doers.

Culture in this country has, hitherto, largely been an imported product. Now, we are a major producer and the cultural equal of most other countries. Spectacular events have also taken place that have projected the arts into the international limelight. A young Texan pianist, Van Cliburn, wins a coveted prize in Moscow. Boris Pasternak is awarded the Nobel Prize for a novel—*Dr. Zhivago*—that could not be printed in Russia but was finally printed in the United States, via Italy, and proved once again that the pen is mightier than the sword.

In a world growing more leisure-conscious the question of what to do with it arises. Should we spend our leisure frivolously or for a purpose? Should we use it to build a stronger people and nation? August Heckscher, speaking at the 1958 National Recreation Congress, said, "In the present state of things we must be able to show that recreational activities make vital contributions to the common life, that recreation in work, and work in recreation, provide the conditions of true happiness, true creativeness, and true productivity."

Again, a question must be asked. *How?* Modern means of communication have, of course, brought the arts into millions of homes. Not to the extent that some of us would like, or the quality we might consider desirable, but, at least in ways or to an extent not before attained. Perhaps the future may give us more Walter Damrosches and Leonard Bernsteins.

Television and radio are one aspect only—the passive, educational spectator one. Recreation has the more challenging opportunity in the other—participation. Fortunately, many recreation leaders and departments have had a long tradition of providing the cultural arts. Music, dance, drama, and other such activities are an established part of a well-balanced total program.

The recreation movement must demonstrate its increasing maturity by showing what can be done with the new leisure, with our new place in the sun.

The arts, if anything, are creative and are, by their very nature, the wellspring of re-creative processes. This venturesome, imaginative, creative, forward-looking recreation is already under way in many places. Is it not conceivable

*MR. FRIESWYK, a former National Recreation Association music specialist, is now back on staff as special consultant for the performing arts. In this capacity, one of his duties will be coordinating NRA services with the National Cultural Center.*

that the cultural arts will catch on where they now lie dormant? Recreation people know organization techniques, how to tap new sources of leadership, and can offer facilities and equipment and other practical means to get cultural programs on their feet.

A great university president, asked for an explanation of his success, replied, "I am intensely interested."

Are we "intensely interested" enough to combine our practical knowledge with the new cultural upsurge and really make this a new age of culture in recreation? #

## The Fine Art of PHOTOGRAPHY

ONCE THE stepchild of the fine arts, photography has come sharply into focus as a full-fledged member of the family. Recreation departments have much to offer the amateur lensman, not only in organizing camera clubs and making facilities available, but in providing subject matter and opportunity. Have you ever had an open-house camera night at your community center and invited camera-club members to shoot arts and crafts classes in action, asked them to rehearsals of drama and music events, run a park-playground photography contest, included photographs in your community's annual art show?

Stimulate your camera clubs to greater creative effort. Get your local library and museum to book traveling photographic exhibits. Get your teen-agers to enter contests. (This month's cover is one of the prize winners in the 1959 Kodak High School Photography Contest.)

From the Atlantic to the Pacific photography has come into its own. "Photography in the Fine Arts," an exhibit shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, this summer, has now become part of the museum's permanent photography collection. Duplicate exhibits of these pictures are now touring the country; one is currently on view at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, Virginia, through November 22. Included in the exhibit is Maurice Terrell's "Water Babies" shown here (courtesy *Look Magazine*).

The photography section of Oregon's recent centennial celebration consisted of a 149-print exhibition, "This Land—This Oregon," now on permanent loan to the Oregon Historical Society. A movement there is now afoot for a state-subsidized program to foster photography as a fine art.

During the Oregon centennial celebration a statewide high-school photography contest offered a thousand-dollar scholarship for study at a photography school. A series of audience-participation events included a photogra-

phy workshop, a public forum and lecture on the creative aspects of photography, and a print clinic based on the work of Portland photographers. All these events were held at the Portland Art Museum.



*Water Babies*

Most or all of these ideas can be adapted for use in your community with the recreation department as the coordinating agency. This is an excellent way to build up the department's picture files, acquire photographs for that annual report and feature in your local newspaper, to lend to banks, merchants and organizations for public service displays. And please don't forget to send some to RECREATION Magazine. #

## LIBERAL ARTS and the EXECUTIVE

In view of the controversy over the value of liberal arts in training leaders for the space age, the following statements are unusually significant.

"Liberal arts and management have a close relationship. Properly applied, liberal arts can transpose the entire philosophy and character of management.

"Liberal arts provide a man with knowledge and the ability to apply it. This type of an education perfects a man with knowledge and the ability to apply it. This type of an education perfects the *man as a man* and is not intended to perfect a lawyer, an engineer, or a manager.

"Liberal arts enhance management by equipping a person to handle men. To handle men, a manager must teach them.

An individual may have sufficient knowledge to teach, but may not be able to transmit that knowledge to others.

"Liberal arts aids the manager in understanding people and the conditions which affect them. It makes the manager aware of the moral responsibilities of his functions. It guides him to other fields than management and broadens his outlook.

"Consequently, a trend exists whereby experienced managers and executives are brought together for a period of instruction and discussion in liberal arts."—from *"The Liberal Arts in Management,"* Charles A. Nelson. Harvard Business Review (May-June 1958).

## Install serve-self Locker Checking ELIMINATE LIABILITY

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Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.

—The Editors.

### There's Hope

Sirs:

Hurrah! Childhood may yet be restored! A most hopeful sign was "Let's De-Sophisticate" in the September RECREATION.

For too long, a prosperous society has overindulged its young with "nylon, neon, and chrome" and with activities formerly reserved for adult society. This adultification of our youth has resulted in a jaded generation of sixteen-year-olds who have tasted and tired of everything and whose search for newer thrills has only brought tragedy into their lives. It is imperative that we restore vigor and simplicity to childhood. Thank you, Joseph E. Curtis, for showing wisdom and leadership in this direction.

MRS. VIRGINIA R. OFFER, *Lynbrook, New York.*

### New Avenue

Sirs:

It is indeed a great pleasure to find such a vivid report on our films ("Listening and Viewing," October 1959) in the beautiful context of a publication such as yours. This is a somewhat novel publicity approach to the work done by the Children's Fund at large, and I feel sure that it will open up new avenues for us to prospect in behalf of "all the world's children." Your generous support is most heartily appreciated.

VICTOR DE KEYSERLING, *Director of Publicity, U. S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York.*

### It's Standardized

Sirs:

According to figures shown in The National Recreation Association 1955 Yearbook, 1,130 cities reported table tennis as a part of the municipal recreation program. Of the 1,130 cities, 415 indicated on their reports the number of participants, which totaled 255,524. I should be willing to wager that, of this imposing number, not one in a

thousand is aware of the fact that this sport, one of the greatest of the carry-over sports, is played internationally and has a set of rules by which it is played. Specifically, there is such a thing as a "legal serve" and now a "standardized" paddle has been ruled upon. Who ever heard of the "live-ball-bat rule"? Well, it exists! There's just one way of calling the score. There are dress requirements for sanctioned tournament play. There are organized competitive programs that can be set up in departments of recreation under the guidance of the United States Table Tennis Association.

It is my sincere hope that the departments of public recreation will take advantage of the services of the USTTA so players will enjoy the game to its fullest. Public recreation will really be giving a service to its citizens by providing a game that knows no age limit.

LILLIAN C. GUYER, *Vice President, United States Table Tennis Association, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

### More Information, Please

Sirs:

Thank you very much for the space given to the Sidney Hillman Recreation Center in the September issue of RECREATION (page 268). I am sure it will interest you to know that we have received many letters requesting additional information about our new center.

LEONORA SOLOMON, *Director, Sidney Hillman Recreation Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

### Traveling Roller Skates

Sirs:

Our traveling roller-skating program, which we inaugurated several years ago, has been successful because the skating is done indoors and we use plastic and wooden wheels. Of course, we have a full-time person who keeps the skates in repair. (See "Traveling

*Roller Skating Rinks," RECREATION, November, 1956, page 436.)*

We have six traveling units and each visits about six playgrounds a week. These traveling roller rinks, from our experience, seem to create greater interest than the outdoor skating program.

**RALPH BORRELLI, Director of Special Events, Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles, California.**

### Their Natural Playgrounds

*This letter appeared recently in the Cincinnati Post and Times-Star and is reprinted with permission.*

I think a composition by one of my seventh grade students, Dick Gabelman, portrays vividly the silent heartaches of many boys and girls who must helplessly watch their natural playgrounds torn up to make room for highways, viaducts, and new subdivisions.

Dick's composition, "What I Want Most in the World Right Now," said:

"I want a deed to the woods in the back of our house. I want this because it's going to be torn up this summer and houses built there. For four years I've roamed its blackberry trails and climbed its tall trees. If I could get this, they wouldn't build any houses there, that's for sure. Every summer we build a treehouse or some kind of log house in it, or we camp out under the tall oaks and maples."

We incessantly build, build, build, for our children. Will we ever open our eyes to see that often we thwart our purpose by tearing down what God already has built there for them?

**SISTER MARY GRACE, St. Vivian School.**

### Senior Citizen Projects

Sirs:

In observance of Senior Citizens Month [May], members of the Los Gatos-Saratoga Senior Citizens conducted a charm course, which culminated in May with a "Favorite Costume Fashion Show and Tea." The choral group presented a program and the seniors modeled their favorite costumes.

A conference discussed the senior citizen's responsibility to the community and the community's responsibility to him. A representative from the state welfare department spoke at the conference.

"A Pancake Breakfast," held the end of May, was a fund-raising project, as well as a service to the community and a "get acquainted" project.

**STELLA DI GERONIMO, Senior Citizens Director, Los Gatos-Saratoga District Recreation Department, Los Gatos, California.**

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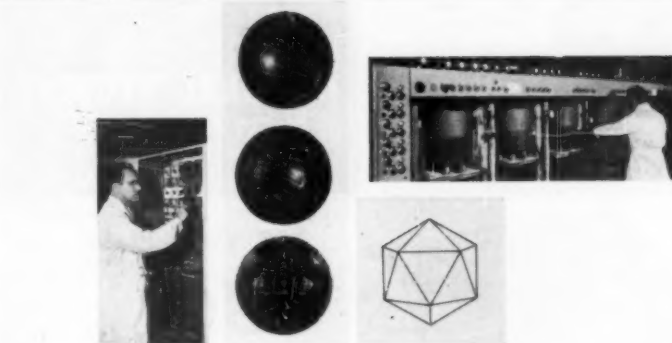
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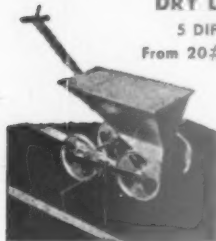
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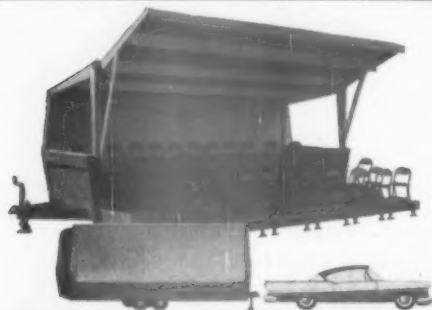
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## A Bicycle Vacation

Sirs:

Three of us left New York City on Monday, July 27, and headed for Sun Valley, Idaho. Our bicycles had been taken apart and packed in the luggage carrier with skates and camping equipment. In Wisconsin we noticed two groups of cross-country cyclists. In Europe the previous summer we had noted thousands of bicyclists touring everywhere from Norway to Italy.

After we arrived at Sun Valley, we obtained a room in the Skaters Chalet at two dollars per person per night. Bicycles were assembled and skates polished and sharpened for the coming activities. There are several miles of safe cycle paths in the valley. The new enlarged Olympic-size ice rink was available for skating all summer from 5 A.M. to midnight.

Our typical program for the weeks at Sun Valley started at 6 A.M. and finished about 10 P.M. This included a before-breakfast bicycle run to Haley or to the Sawtooth National Forest primitive area (this warm-up ride was 20-25 miles); plain and racing skating; school figure practice and ice dance practice sessions; a trout dinner; and hockey practice or a hockey game.

After the weeks at Sun Valley we headed for Yellowstone and arrived there the night the earthquake hit West Yellowstone. We were forced to flee the park and cancel our proposed tour there.

Our next stopover was at Mackinac Island in Michigan. We rented Schwinn tandem and single bicycles and enjoyed a two-day tour of the island. No motors are permitted on Mackinac and cycling is just wonderful. Three cycle stands rent five hundred bicycles almost every day. It was a great thrill to ring the bicycle bell and have the horse traffic move over to let you pedal by at ten to fifteen miles an hour.

We finished the vacation at the Thousand Islands but the narrow roads and heavy traffic made cycling both dangerous and unpleasant.

We all lost several pounds on this grand vacation tour.

ROLAND C. GEIST, College Skating Club, New York City.

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# Editorially Speaking

Dorothy Donaldson

## Recreation in Limited Spaces

What do you do for fun when you're submerged—in the depths of the ocean—for at least an admitted sixty days? That was one of the problems the Navy faced when it started to build our record-shattering atomic submarines. Because of space limitations, the recreation area had to be small—but it also had to be functional, relaxing, and complete as man could build.

Edmund M. Waller, head of the recreation and Physical Fitness Branch, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., told 41st National Recreation Congress delegates all about the peculiar problems of recreation in atomic submarines and how the Navy resolved them, and he's going to amplify these remarks for a two-part article in RECREATION. Part One will appear in an early issue—probably in January.

An interesting aspect of Mr. Waller's remarks is that our astronauts are going to face pretty much the same problems when they take off in space. They, too, will have to stay in a restricted area for an extended period of time. What happens?

For one thing, whodunits and comic books lose their appeal in a very short time. The men find their tastes change—they want meatier stuff and start to browse in the library for heavier reading. For instance, an old chief who liked whodunits took twelve of them aboard the *Seawolf* before a record cruise but never read half of them. Instead he got a two-volume history of Europe in the ship's library and finished it.

Another oddity is the desire for color. Even though the Navy painted the walls of the *Seawolf* in many different colors, the men were still "color starved." They wanted color movies, stereopticon slides, lots of books and magazines with color plates.

The first article in this exciting series will deal with the Navy's original plans for recreation in atomic submarines.

The second will deal with the problems that came up after the equipment and materials were put to use. You won't want to miss a word of either of Mr. Waller's articles.

## The "Organizational Child"

Are the leaders and parents of today so eager to give their children a well-rounded life of play and culture that there is a tendency to overorganize them? Reports, magazine and newspaper articles seem to indicate, more and more, that this is the case. Mrs. Joseph W. Scott of a typical suburban family in New Jersey, for instance, recently stated, in an interview in the *New York Herald Tribune*, that her daughter's schedule calls for an activity every afternoon—ballet, Bible school, acrobatic dancing, Brownies, and choir practice. Pamela is nine. Finally she complained to her mother, "I have no time to see friends!" What Mrs. Scott calls the "organizational child" had resulted—changes in her daughter's schedule were in order.

Do we, as recreation leaders, have a tendency to add to this overcrowding of the schedules of the children who come to our centers and playgrounds? It might be well to take a careful look at our programs with this possibility in mind.

## Groans from Suburbia

Recreation facilities in most suburban areas today are groaning with an overload—because of a steady flow of city people in search of a place for outdoor play. A shrinkage of open spaces within the city limits is occurring on the one hand, while, on the other, the urge to get out of doors for outdoor play is growing stronger in urban and suburban people. In some instances, such as in Westchester County, New York, it has been necessary to establish hard and set policies to limit the use of park and beach facilities to local residents only. Those long restricted to such use are

further imposing measures to discourage local people from bringing outsider "guests."

This situation re-emphasizes the necessity of taking stock of the critical shortage of play space in metropolitan areas now, the urgent need for city buyers to acquire any remaining vacant lots at once, and the wisdom of planning ahead—for the future.

## Is Leisure Positive?

Work, when it implies a certain weight and a certain involvement of the personality, plays a basic part in the equilibrium of the individual, his insertion in the social environment, his physical and mental health. Throughout history it has played this part in the most varied social and cultural settings and has taken on very different meanings for those who performed it. Seen from this angle, will not the reduction of the proportion of work in human life, and the gradual abolition of purely manual labour as a result of automation, have very harmful repercussions? *Can activities other than work, and particularly spare-time activities, replace work and, from the psychological point of view, take over the part it played with respect to personality?* Does the transference of the center of personal activity and achievement to leisure activities ensure equivalent advantages and psychological virtues comparable to those of vocational work? What is going to happen when, little by little, increasing numbers of men find themselves deprived of 'work,' in the traditional sense? Can leisure activities give balance to an individual's whole life, to his personal training and development . . .?—GEORGES FRIEDMANN in "*Work and Play in the Machine Age*," Way Forum (No. 31, March 1959).

*Leisure is what you make it. It may be your greatest blessing or your greatest curse. You determine its quality, and its quality determines you. In the old era, the job determined the worker. In the new era, leisure determines the man.*—WALTER B. PITKIN.



# MUSIC IN THE JET AGE

*Many benefits accrue from making music a part of our lives . . .*

*The blue-denim set makes music in Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Today, more Americans play musical instruments than ever before.*



*The over-sixty set can sharp a flat with the best of 'em! What's a few wrinkles to a triangle player?*

**M**ORE AND MORE people are realizing music has a place and function in their lives. This is a part of a compensating return to the leisurely, cultural arts, in a day of automation, speed, and jet propulsion.

Music education is flourishing all over the country, in the conviction that music as one of the arts, adds greatly to the quality of living. Edwin M. Steckel, director emeritus of Oglebay Institute, Wheeling, West Virginia, writes, "Formerly apart from everyday life, music is now a part of everyday life. Its unique accessibility is one of the outstanding characteristics of our day. The world's finest music—and the world's finest artists are available to everyone, everywhere, thanks to radio, improved recordings, and television. There is no excuse today for anyone's failing to become familiar with the world's greatest music. It is said that, 'a man should hear a little music, read a little poetry, see a fine picture, each day of his life, in order that worldly cares may not obliterate the sense of the beautiful

which God has implanted in the human soul.'"

Making music affords a means of self-expression, a balance for emotions and a release from tension, according to scientific and psychological findings gathered by the American Music Conference.

In regard to actual participation in the performance of music, the AMC estimates the number of amateurs playing musical instruments in the United States rose from 14,300,000 in 1936 to 28,500,000 in 1957. More than 8,000,000 children are now playing instruments and receiving instruction, compared with only 2,500,000 in 1947.

Psychologists who have concerned themselves recently with music's influence now know of its general effectiveness in molding the moods and controlling the emotions of the person who actually plays an instrument. Dr. Ralph Habas suggests marches and polkas to counteract the blues. Monotony can be cured by music with a strong beat. Tests made by Dr. Charles Diserens indicate that sprightly music not only can reduce



*All children are inherently musical. New upsurge in music has taken it out of esoteric realm into the lives of millions of youngsters—and oldsters.*

fatigue but can increase an individual's strength. Experiments conducted by Dr. Alexander Capurso, director of the school of music at the University of Syracuse, show that zestful, enthusiastic and exultant composition can perpetuate or express a joyful, stimulated mood and that eloquent, tender, serene, graceful, and somber music fits into a sentimental, nostalgic mood. The Pennsylvania Medical Society reports that "music has a special place in promoting

*Never underestimate the power of an egghead! Here, Dr. Otto Fick, an English professor, shows he's hip.*



a sense of well-being among nervous and anxious people." Marching music has always been an action motivator and morale builder for young men at arms.

So influential is music considered to be that President Eisenhower has said, "Music is a universal language which shall one day unite all nations of the world."

The lasting emotional effects of music were noticed by Richard Fencel, Chicago Park District traffic engineer, in the comparative behavior of motorists returning from a football game and from a music festival. Football fans were in an aggressive, if not belligerent, mood after four quarters with vicariously "hitting that line" along with the football team. Festival audiences, on the other hand, were in a relaxed, pleasant mood following the musical program and their driving reflected this soothed attitude.

Floyd S. Bordsen, industrial psychologist with Sadler and Associates, a Chicago personnel management firm, offers music as a remedy for business-induced tension. "Conquering worry is a matter of thrusting it aside with another interest," Bordsen says. "Playing soothing and relaxing music offers a change of pace for the individual and occupies his mind with activity unrelated to the business routine." The amateur musician finds a respite from everyday problems by occupying his mind with music. The necessary mental effort required to read and translate the written note into harmonic sounds provides an enforced vacation from nerve-tightening problems.

Called a "jet-age pacifier" by Dr. Capurso, music making is becoming increasingly popular not only with business executives, but also with housewives, professional people, white-collar workers, and others seeking a creative outlet for their tensions.

The dedication and imagination demanded by the playing of a musical instrument challenge the mind. By successfully meeting the standards imposed by music, the capacity for abstract

thinking, the ability to concentrate, and attention span can be developed. The fun and sense of accomplishment in creating music result in feelings of satisfaction and self-confidence that stimulate continued mental endeavor.

### Senior Citizens Find Music

The secret of youth has been discovered in music by the over-sixty set. Amateur musicians of grandmother and grandfather vintage are banding together in music organizations all over the country to find companionship, fun, and renewed interest in life. Pride in their new accomplishments has dictated a new restriction for many musical groups—no youngsters allowed, young-



sters usually being defined as those under sixty.

This is the case in the Sirovich Day Center orchestra in New York City. About eight years ago, after discovering a number of musicians in their crowd, members of the center formed an unusually capable orchestra, limiting its membership to those over sixty. These amateur instrumentalists found that they not only had a lot of fun making music together, but that their music was quite entertaining. Soon they were making radio and television appearances in their home towns where their audiences also concurred in this opinion. The orchestra has recruited its musicians from all levels of proficiency; some had never touched a musical instrument before and others were old vaudevillians and bandmen.

The music story from the Evanston,

Illinois, Senior Citizen Center is similar. When the visitors began discussing their interests it became obvious that music ranked high. Now musical instruments accompany the elder Evanstonians to their weekly meetings and impromptu ensembles inevitably get under way.

Grandmothers in Albany, California, are not content with the music and musical knowledge of their younger days; they are diligently pursuing jazz, hot and cool, in an adult education class. Putting them in the know about the techniques of the solid piano are local instructors and visiting lecturers such as Dave Brubeck.

A community music center in San Francisco, California, is giving other West Coast grandparents a chance to indulge in musical activity. Senior members of the center study voice and a variety of musical instruments. One student, who will admit only to being "over fifty," thinks music "is wonderful for old people. It gives them an interest in life."

Two old gentlemen in Kansas devote their entire leisure time to music. Ed M. Horn of Hanston, Kansas, and his close friend, Herbert Brown, not only play musical instruments but make them as well. Their handcraft talents have produced banjos, mandolins, violins, and guitars, and a couple of experimental instruments. The two men, with three other friends, form "The Melody Five" that plays for community dances and private jam sessions.

A rhythm band in Chicago, made up of some thirty members of a golden age club, was begun eleven years ago by seventy-eight-year-old engineer Adolph Witte. Now pushing ninety, the rhythm band organizer is still an active drummer in the band, provides party entertainment, and goes on a ten-day summer camping spree in Wisconsin.

Music has given these older people a new lease on life; it has given them something new to learn, and, along with it, a genuine feeling of accomplishment so necessary to the nurturing of the human spirit. #

*Today, creative fulfillment is as important to man's well-being and happiness as his need for better physical health was fifty years ago.—JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3D*

# FRINGE AREA PROBLEMS

Garrett G. Eppley

**A**RE MUNICIPAL park and recreation departments causing the people in their fringe areas to depend on them for their opportunities for recreation? When municipal park and recreation departments provide recreation for and in fringe areas without cost to those areas, are they impeding the progress of recreation?

To determine the extent to which departments render recreation services to their fringe areas, the writer mailed questionnaires to a cross-section of park and recreation executives in the six states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. Forty-two executives responded to the inquiry. Tabulations of the replies are as follows:

WE PROVIDE IN FRINGE AREAS	Yes	No
1. Community center programs	8	34
2. Supervised playgrounds	11	30
3. Special activities or programs for organizations	14	22
4. Guidance in program planning, to		
a—governmental agencies	31	8
b—voluntary agencies	29	6
c—private groups	30	6
5. Leadership to fringe areas for full or partial pay	6	30
6. Areas primarily for people living in fringe areas	3	35
7. Recreation equipment for fringe areas	11	30
8. Guidance in facility planning or development, to		
a—agencies or organizations	30	7
b—private groups	31	11
9. Family rates		
a—for golf or swimming to the local residents	20	21
b—to residents of the fringe areas	14	20
Miscellaneous		
1. We charge a greater fee to persons living in the fringe area for use of facilities for people living within the city or park district	15	23
2. We		
a—break even	7	10
b—make a profit	1	
3. We have noticed an unusual growth in the number of private recreation facilities being established in fringe areas	8	26
4. We feel our department should render recreation services to fringe areas	22	15

Executives were requested to list activities or facilities for which residents of the fringe areas were charged different rates than local residents and to list activities and facilities from which residents of the fringe areas were barred. Only a few executives listed activities or facilities under these two categories. One city in a metropolitan area bars nonresidents from use of its playgrounds, community centers, and swimming pools. It will grant no permits for picnicking to

nonresidents. Some cities give no family rates to nonresidents for golf and swimming. One city charges a parking fee for out-of-state cars.

The major reason given for differentiating between local residents and nonresidents is lack of facilities.

In answer to the question, "To what do you attribute the growth of private recreation facilities?" several executives said it was caused by a lack of public facilities in the fringe areas. Other reasons given were "the desire to belong and the desire for better facilities." Two executives felt that the growth was in part due to the desire of some groups to maintain a segregation of races. I, myself, feel that the failure of government to provide adequate park and recreation facilities, especially in our fringe areas, is accelerating the establishment of private clubs and facilities. These clubs and facilities draw their memberships and participants largely from the middle and upper economic classes. If this trend continues, park and recreation departments may find the support of these people for the park and recreation programs and budgets very difficult to obtain. Though I would not condemn the establishment of private clubs and facilities, I question the place of some of them in a democracy.

A vast percentage of our cities has acquired very little park acreage since 1930. The acquisition of park and recreation areas in our fringe areas has lagged far behind the rapid growth of population in those areas. The National Recreation Association discovered that whereas forty-two percent of the acreage for out-of-city parks for cities of fifty thousand population and over was acquired during the decade preceding 1930, only seventeen percent of the total acreage was acquired from 1940 to 1957, when the population growth in those areas was greatest. The acquisition of open space in our fringe areas is rapidly becoming either too costly to purchase or not available for purchase. Many of our park and recreation departments are having great difficulty in holding on to their present park acreage.

It is encouraging to note that there are exceptions to this situation. For instance, Dallas, Texas, in six years (1952-1958) acquired 2,244 acres, a gain of forty percent in its park acreage. The Forest Preserve of Cook County, Illinois, the county in which the city of Chicago is located, increased its acreage from 37,899 acres in 1950, to 45,230 acres in 1959. Iowa is attempting to provide park acreage outside the city boundaries by establishing county park (conservation) boards. Fifty counties have established such boards within the last three years.

The recreation needs of the people living in the fringe areas cannot be solved until the people living in those areas assume their share of the cost of adequate facilities and programs. They are not likely to assume their share of this

(Continued on page 401)

PROFESSOR EPPLEY is chairman of the department of recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington.



# RECREATION TO KEEP AMERICA STRONG



A. S. Flemming

**T**HE OPPORTUNITY OF participating in this forty-first National Recreation Congress means a great deal to me. There is no question at all but that the organizations here represented are playing a major part in making and keeping America strong. This is an objective we must keep uppermost in our thinking, in the light of the demands

that are being placed on our human resources by a rapidly changing and complex world.

The federal government is recognizing the importance of the activities to which you, as leaders in recreation, have dedicated your lives.

You are all acquainted, of course, with the work of the President's Council on Youth Fitness. There is also functioning, at the present time, the commission headed by Mr. Laurance Rockefeller, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission. This commission is going to produce a report that will provide us with leadership in this area which will be meaningful for many years to come.

Of course, recreation will play a major part in the considerations of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, too, and a major part in the White House Conference on the Aging. We are now planning for the latter, which is to be held in January 1961 under the authority of a law passed by the Congress.

Also, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, a department that is oftentimes referred to as the department of the people, is vitally interested in the role that recreation plays in making it possible for each human being to realize his highest potential. In other words, there is no question in our minds within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare but that the field of recreation should be an integral part of the programs and services of our department.

I approach my discussion with you this morning in the light of three basic concepts of recreation: that recreation is a means of life enrichment and contributes to the full de-

velopment of the human personality; that recreation offers satisfying and constructive employment of one's talents, interest, and energy, while enlarging one's capacity for further expression of these qualities; and, finally, that recreation is a basic human need which is met only as the individual recognizes its intrinsic satisfaction and participates in it on a voluntary basis.

In the light of these, there are some things that the federal government can do in an effort to strengthen the nation's total program in the field of recreation.

## Government Stake in Recreation

First of all, we must make sure of the fact that those associated with the federal government, and particularly with programs in the fields of health, education, and welfare, recognize the part that recreation either is playing or should play in helping us to achieve national objectives in these fields: 1) There is no question at all, of course, that recreation has a very important role to play in the preservation and promotion of physical and mental health, and in the prevention, care, and treatment of disease; that is why the U. S. Public Health Service of our department has a vital stake in developments in the field of recreation.

2) Periods of recreation can be utilized in such a manner as to help our nation achieve its educational objectives. In a very real sense, a sound program in the field of recreation is also a sound educational program, and likewise, a sound educational program must include a sound program in the field of recreation. Recreation programs, for example, provide opportunities for developing a deeper understanding of the humanities. That is why all who are associated with the Office of Education of our department have a real stake in the recreation movement.

3) Recreation has proved and will continue to prove to be of invaluable assistance to those who are participating actively in our federal-state program of vocational rehabilitation. In my judgment this is one of the most exciting programs in which our nation is engaged. It is a program that

*The Secretary of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in an address to the 41st National Recreation Congress, offers to help interested agencies determine the role of our federal government in the field of recreation.*

Arthur S. Flemming

replaces despair with hope. The motto of our department is "Hope, the anchor of life," and this program of vocational rehabilitation symbolizes that motto in a very significant manner. Our office recognizes the fact that it has a great stake in the recreation movement throughout our nation.

4) We are very much aware of the contribution that those who are trained in recreation can make to the strengthening of our welfare programs among all age groups. Right now, our attention as a nation is being focused on the problem of juvenile delinquency. All over the nation there seems to be a desire to find quick, overnight remedies. Actually, juvenile delinquency is the result of our failure to provide adequate and equal opportunities for education, including recreation. There are no short cuts in dealing with this problem. We will continue to be faced with it unless we are willing to travel down the long, hard road of providing such opportunities without regard to race, color, or creed, and we will never travel down that long, hard road until we strengthen the spiritual foundations of our nation.

I know those who are engaged in the recreation movement have made, are making, and will continue to make a major contribution in dealing with this particular problem in the field of welfare, just as you have made and are making and will continue to make a contribution to many other problems in the field of welfare. This is why the Social Security Administration of our department has a real stake in the recreation movement. But not only is this true of our department; it is also true of all the other departments of the government that have a role to play in this field.

In the second place, we must develop policy objectives for the federal government in the field of recreation. In 1951, the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation prepared a recommended general policy of the federal government relative to public recreation. It is my understanding that no action has been taken on this recommendation. I personally intend to do whatever I can do to obtain action on this recommendation. It may not be possible to accept all of the proposals. It is possible, however, to develop

a federal policy in this area which will be accepted top-side and which can be used as a guide by all of the agencies of the federal government that share responsibility for recreational activity. This is long past due, and unless an overall guide of this nature is developed, the federal government is almost sure to deal with this all-important area in a hit-or-miss manner. This, we just can't afford to do if we are to utilize our human resources in an intelligent manner.

In the third place—and now I am not just talking about the federal government, but I am talking about government at all levels, and about private groups that are playing such a major role in the recreation area—we must obtain agreement as to what constitutes a fair share of responsibility on the part of federal, state, and local governments as well as private groups, if we are to take full advantage of the opportunities that confront us as a nation in the field of recreation.

#### Division of Responsibilities

The Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation, in its 1951 report, suggested the following division of responsibilities. They suggested 1) that it is the responsibility of communities to provide recreation areas, facilities, and services to the people within their political boundaries, through private and public agencies; 2) that the state government have the responsibility to assist the communities by enacting adequate enabling laws, by providing advisory and information services, and by providing such complementary recreation areas, facilities, and services throughout the state as may be needed; 3) that it is the responsibility of the federal government to develop, conserve, and facilitate the development of the recreation resources on the federally owned land, and in cooperation with the states and localities, to complement these programs in the effort to meet the overall recreation needs of the country in an integrated fashion.

The federal government should take the lead in bringing together representatives of government at all levels, representatives of the recreation movement as it exists in this country today, in an effort to see whether we can reach agreement on the division of responsibility between government at all levels and private groups.

As a layman in this area, my first reaction to these three statements is simply this: the responsibility of the private groups in this particular area is not identified as it should be. But I am convinced of the fact that if a group of persons who are professionals in this area came together, along with representative citizens, that it would be possible to agree on what does constitute a fair share of responsibility on the part of government at all levels and on the part of private groups. If we could reach such an agreement, our programs in recreation would move forward in a much more dynamic manner than will otherwise be the case.

If we can reach agreement on fair shares of responsibility, it will make it much easier to reach agreement on the investment of funds that should be made at these three levels. Actually, agreement should be reached on this division of responsibility before a federal policy can be developed, and

I want to stress this. The kind of division of responsibility I am talking about cannot be imposed on the nation; it must come out of the kind of discussions to which I have referred.

In the fourth place, effective means must be provided for coordinating the various activities of the federal government in the field of recreation, and I am the first to admit that those means do not exist at the present time. Suggestions have been advanced from time to time designed to achieve this objective. Some would like to see a federal recreation service established in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Others would like to see brought into existence a Federal Department of Recreation or possibly a Presidential Commission on Recreation.

It seems to me that many of the objectives that those who have made these proposals have in mind could be achieved if the Committee on Recreation within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare were strengthened and provided with a staff, and if at the same time we elevated and strengthened the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation. If we moved in this direction, we could turn the spotlight on the importance of recreation, and at the same time keep the primary responsibility for taking advantage of our opportunities in this field with the operating agencies within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and also with the other departments and agencies of the federal government that have and should continue to have major responsibilities in the field of recreation. The creation of a separate unit within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in the sense of making it a separate operating agency, or the creation of a separate agency of government, could lead to a shifting of responsibility to the new agency by operating agencies of the federal government that should never be permitted to shift their responsibilities in this manner.

We have had an evolution of the federal government's activities in the field of the aging which parallels this to some extent. We have in the office of the secretary a Special Staff on the Aging. This staff is charged with the responsibility of giving staff service in the field of the aging to the operating agencies of our department. You can see immediately there isn't an operating agency in the department that doesn't have a concern with the problems of the aged, just as there isn't an operating agency in the department that doesn't have a concern with the problems of recreation, or at least should have it if it doesn't.

But not only does our department have a concern relative to problems of the aging, but so do a number of other major departments of the government, so the President a few months ago established a cabinet committee. He called it a council, the Federal Council on the Aging. Actually, it is a committee made up of cabinet officers and heads of a few of the independent agencies that have a direct concern with the problems of the aging. He has asked me to serve as chairman of that Federal Council on the Aging. We have just been under way a few months. I had a meeting of that council just the other day, to go over some of the staff work that had been carried on under the direction of the executive director of that council. In other words, we have a full-

time executive director of the council, and he in turn has access to some staff resources. I was very much impressed by the job that has been done, but above all by the willingness on the part of my colleagues in the cabinet to come to the meeting, to participate actively in the discussion. This is significant because it means that they will go back to their departments and implement the results of these discussions.

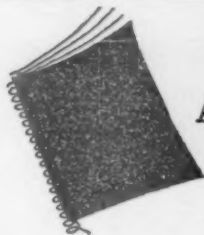
#### **"Be Careful"**

On the basis of my experience in the federal government, I always say to those who have an interest in a special effort, "Be careful. Don't push for an organizational plan that may result in your becoming an orphan child within the executive branch of the federal government." I have seen it happen. It can happen. At the present time, on the basis of my own thinking, I would favor a special staff on recreation, to serve our intradepartmental committee on recreation within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and I would favor elevating the Inter-Agency Committee that has been in existence now, for a period of ten years. When I say this, I do not reflect in any way, shape, or manner on those who have served on the committee. However, if that committee is to play a meaningful part in the field of recreation, as far as the government as a whole is concerned, its status must be elevated and we must have on it people who will participate in the decision-making process and then go back and put the decisions into effect.

I know this is a matter of deep concern to you. I do not want you to feel that I have dogmatic views on this point. I don't. I would certainly be happy, more than happy, to discuss this particular issue further with your representatives. I am interested in achieving the same objective that you are interested in achieving, namely, to make sure that the federal government plays a meaningful and effective part in the recreation movement.

Summing it all up, I will be more than happy, as long as I am in this position, to work with you in calling to the attention of the operating agencies in our own department, as well as in other departments of government, the important role that recreation can and should play in helping us to achieve health, education, and welfare objectives. I will be happy to work with you in identifying the responsibilities that should be assumed by federal, state, and local governments, as well as by the voluntary private agencies throughout our nation. I will be willing to take the initiative in endeavoring to work out an agreed-upon policy for the federal government in the field of recreation. And I will be very happy to do everything possible to strengthen methods for obtaining coordination on recreational matters within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and also among the other agencies of the federal government.

I want to end on the note on which I started. You who are engaged in this tremendously important activity are making a major contribution in the direction of helping human beings realize their highest potential, and by so doing, you are helping to make and to keep America strong. We are indebted to you as a nation for your contributions. I want to help you in every way to achieve your objective. #



## A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

### Youth in the News

- The first nationwide all-American Youth Show, to be held in the New York City Coliseum, December 1960, will point up youth accomplishment and achievement. According to Richard A. Feldon, chairman of the Advisory Council to the American Youth Exposition, "We are not trying to belittle the need for attention to the youth delinquency problem . . . but are anxious to remind Americans everywhere that the three percent wrongdoers are not representative of the ninety-seven percent right-doers."

The exposition will provide opportunity for young people, parents, business, social, civic, political, religious leaders to see in one place under one roof the outstanding contributions youth is making today. Vice-president Nixon is honorary chairman of the advisory council.

- Seven thousand delegates will receive invitations from President Eisenhower to attend the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth, to be held in Washington, D. C., March 27-April 2, 1960. This is the sixth such decennial conference held in the United States since President Theodore Roosevelt called the first one in 1909.

Purpose of the anniversary conference is "to promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity." Youth representatives will be treated as full-scale delegates, taking their place beside adults in work groups dealing with every current problem facing American children and youth. The National Recreation Association is one of the cooperating agencies represented on the Council of National Organizations, one of three major groups functioning in preparatory work for the golden-anniversary conference.

### People in the News

- The 41st National Recreation Congress constituted a fitting send-off for O. C. "Terry" Rose, assistant recreation director of the Chicago Park District. Mr. Rose retired the week prior to the Congress, after devoting thirty-eight years to recreation. Hereafter, he will live in Florida.
- Verna Rensvold, who recently resigned as superintendent of public recreation in Kansas City, Missouri, has joined the staff of the National Recreation Association as a special field representative.

### In Memoriam

- Mrs. May Rockwell Page, philanthropist and widow of DeWitt Page, died recently in Bristol, Connecticut, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Page had donated more than a million dollars to the city and youth and welfare agen-

cies. Seventy-acre Page Park is one of the city's showplaces. Mr. Page aided the National Recreation Association for some years.

- Mrs. Mary M. Daly, a supervising playground director for the New York City Department of Parks for thirty years, died recently after a two-month illness.
- Clement Miller Biddle, director-emeritus of the Boys Clubs of America, died in Bronxville, New York, at the age of eighty-three. He was one of the founders of the BCA, as well as of the Boys Club and Girls Club of Mt. Vernon, New York.
- Dr. C. H. McCloy, physical education professor at the State University of Iowa for twenty-nine years, died of a stroke at the age of seventy-three. Dr. McCloy was noted for his research in physical education and his interest in promoting physical fitness. He was a former president of the Pan-American Institute of Physical Education and of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.
- Stephen Wyckoff, a research leader in the science of forest genetics, died of cancer at the age of sixty-eight. He had retired in 1954 from the U. S. Forest Service after thirty-five years. At the time of death he was executive vice-president of the Forest Genetics Research Foundation, a nonprofit organization he helped found. #



*This attractive exhibit, prepared by NRA District Representative Richard (Wink) Tapply for the New England District Recreation Conference, shows how to display your recreation story at fairs, conferences, meetings, and workshops.*



Rev. J. N. Quello of Fargo discusses workshops with Mrs. Ruth Anderson of the North Dakota State Department of Health.

# Today's Pioneering

*Episodes in the thrilling story of our field's fastest growing phase . . . recreation for the ill, aging, and handicapped.*

Carol Lucas

*It all began when Dr. O. H. Pannkoek read the article "Ambulation and Activity Instead of 'Bed and Bored'" in the May 1959 issue of Nursing Homes. He then made a long-distance call to Beatrice H. Hill, author of the article and director of the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped of the National Recreation Association. This call resulted in a series of workshops in North Dakota to show members of the Lutheran Hospitals and Homes how to conduct recreation activities in a coordinated program such as the one described in the article. The series was conducted by Dr. Lucas at Mrs. Hill's request. Her report follows.*

**M**Y COVERED WAGON was a strato-liner and my travel time from New York to North Dakota would have seemed a life-sized miracle to those early pioneers who inched across the country. It struck me that there was almost nothing in the world we were flying over that would have

been recognized by a reincarnated pioneer.

As we came in high over the plains of North Dakota, on that June day last summer, I shared with all pioneers of every era the exhilaration, the anticipation, the sense of adventure in exploring a new territory. For, in the great northern plains of our country, the idea of recreation for senior citizens is, indeed, new territory.

I had qualms as the plane touched down and I must admit I wished for a moment that I had brought along something more spectacular than simply the material for three workshops designed to attract people from eight states.

It was indeed fitting that the series of workshops, the first project of its kind in the region, should be sponsored by the Lutheran Hospitals and Homes Society, itself born out of a great Christian pioneering movement. This society has been an extremely effective pioneer in providing health services and facilities in rural areas. The reconnoitering, the advance planning and laying of groundwork had been done carefully, thoroughly, and effectively by Dr. O. H. Pannkoek, public relations director of the society, and his devoted coworkers.

## The Workshop

Anyone who has ever conducted a workshop has, at the back of his mind, a hope that one day he will have a chance to work with the ideal group of participants. I was aware, that first day in Fargo, that this hope had become a reality. This was also true in Powell, Wyoming, and Sterling, Colorado. In all three workshops were representatives of public and private agencies, state and local departments, and a cross-section of community groups interested in and involved with services for the aging, plus senior citizens themselves. Here was total cooperation. This, the authorities agree, is the kind of group that can achieve real progress in the field of social welfare and recreation.

Each participant in the workshop received his own copy of the outline of the week-long course that served as a guide for the sessions, a basis for discussions, and a helpful tool for future reference. The outline included such items as music in rehabilitation, literature and the theater; dancing; crafts, the graphic and plastic arts; hobbies, games and sports; special events and parties. The portfolio presented to the participants also included informative

DR. LUCAS is recreation consultant, Division on Aging, Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, New York City.



*Recreation activities must be planned with the aged and not for them. Here, a workshopper persuades an oldster to get right in there and pitch. Even the wheel-chair patients found they could easily play horseshoes and bowl.*



*Participants took active part in all of the workshops. Fred Wickie, superintendent of the Logan County Hospital and Good Samaritan Home, Sterling, Colorado, joins the ladies in some bang-up music making. No reticence here!*

papers on crafts, medical advances, and motivating techniques.

**Techniques.** We found the showing of movies (*R/X Recreation* and *The Cold Spring Idea*), with follow-up discussion, provided an excellent warm-up session for the opening day, focusing the attention of participants on their common interests, stimulating them to express their views, creating an informal atmosphere.

At the close of the first day's program, volunteers were asked to take home various table games, learn how to play them, and return the following day and instruct the group. This procedure worked out very well and on the second day, volunteer leaders instructed the group in playing Monopoly, Scrabble, roulette for fun, twenty-seven different dice games, Racko, and Mr. Kee.

We tried an experiment. We removed the directions from Mr. Kee. Would the volunteer leader come back to the workshop and report that the directions were missing, or would he or she substitute another game? In only one of the workshops did the volunteer show sufficient initiative to substitute another game and, interestingly enough, the

substitute game proved to be the most popular with the group.

In all three of the workshops, the participants learned how to play all the games and how to give instructions for play. The final session of each workshop was a party, planned and organized by the group. In one community the party was held in a nursing home and its major feature was a demonstration of Bingo as an example of a game in which everyone can take part. Ambulatory patients gathered in the large dining room, wheel-chair and stretcher patients were assembled in the recreation rooms on each floor, and bed patients played right where they were, hearing the caller through the home's public address system. The caller pronounced the numbers loudly and distinctly and repeated them several times, being careful to allow the players enough time for their moves. A volunteer was stationed on each floor, near the telephone connected with the home's intercommunication system, and when a player on any one of the floors made Bingo, the information was flashed by the volunteer to the caller. The winner's names were announced on the PA system and winners were awarded prizes.

Residents of the nursing home thoroughly enjoyed the game. Those confined to their beds were extremely appreciative of this opportunity to participate as an active member of the group. The demonstration was a source of pleasure and satisfaction to the residents and a revelation to many of the workshop people.

In all three workshops, senior citizens were included in the sessions. This must always be so. Recreation activities must be planned with the aged, not *for* them. The same is true of recreation for children or for any group, as a matter of fact. If participants have no voice in the selection and setting up of activities they will not receive full value from them.

**Activities.** Dancing was high in the popularity poll in all three workshops. During one session, two workshop members pulled a senior citizen from the sidelines into the dance activity and he, instead of remonstrating, joined in the fun. At the end of the session he exclaimed: "In all my life, I never danced before—I was just sitting here, minding my own business, and all of a sudden, I'm dancing!" He beamed. He

had, at this late date (but not too late) discovered the joy of dancing. Sometimes it is necessary to push gently so that the senior citizen can learn for himself whether or not he enjoys an activity.

The party that climaxed another of the workshops was held at a home for the aged where the matron was certain that her residents would not participate in the more active parts of the program. But, when the dancing (Hokie-Pokie and La Raspa) got under way, nearly all the ambulatory and wheel-chair residents found themselves taking part and having a great time. Members of the workshop danced with and gave support to those who had a fear of falling. It should be noted that some of the residents had attended workshop sessions and had felt that the dances were silly, but when they became participants their attitude underwent a marked change. This proved to all of us the tremendous importance of participation.

A full session on sports was included in all the workshops and senior citizens played darts, baseball, horseshoes, and bowling right along with the workshopppers, with modifications geared to

their capabilities. Even the wheel-chair patients found they could play horseshoes and could bowl, with special lightweight equipment, and throw darts from their chairs.

Another session was given over to exploring the potentialities of ceramics fashioned of the new, inexpensive clay that hardens without firing; of finger painting and working with papier-mâché. The use of educational discussion records was demonstrated and evaluated by the group. In the session on drama, Co-star Records were used, with members of the group assisting in the demonstration. One person, using the script that accompanies the recording, enacts a drama in collaboration with the recorded voice of a well-known actor.

A highlight of each workshop was the session on rhythm bands. In each group, talent was discovered within the group for leadership. A well-known and popular Kitchen Band, developed by the women's auxiliary of the American Legion in one area, was invited to participate in the workshop and it was so enthusiastically received that it became

the focal point of the party concluding the workshop. The band brought all onlookers into its activities as participants and a great deal was learned about the satisfactions of taking part.

Toward the end of the workshop course, a full day was devoted to studying and discussing forms and procedures for incorporating workshop activities into the daily curriculum of a nursing home or home for the aged. It is one thing to take part in a recreation activity in a workshop session and generate enthusiasm for it, but quite another to set up and direct that activity in a home so that all residents receive full benefits.

At the end of each workshop, members were asked to submit a written and unsigned evaluation of the sessions. The consensus was that the group sessions had been extremely helpful and stimulating, and a great deal had been learned through participation. It is hoped that similar workshops will be conducted in many other areas throughout the country and that, thereby, the quantity and quality of recreation for senior citizens will be vastly increased.

## What Are You Doing About Election Night?

*A simple answer to this question is invite the neighborhood in! Watch (or listen to) the election returns together. White Sands Proving Ground Service Club, White Sands, New Mexico (Fourth Army Area) did just that one year, with no trouble, just a bit of advance planning and decoration. They called it "Elephant and Donkey Party," and here's how it was reported in the Sixth Army Newsletter.*

### Elephant and Donkey Party

To assist in creating the desired atmosphere for the party on election night, the lounge was transformed into a convention hall.

Five days before the program, large posters, cleverly illustrated with drawings of elephants and donkeys, were placed on orderly room bulletin boards, around the club, and in the lobby of the theater. Notices were run in the *Daily Bulletin* and an article was written for *Wind and Sand*, the post newspaper.

With a red-white-and-blue color scheme as the decoration focus, bunting festooned the stage, and streamers of crêpe paper were swagged around the ceiling. Large pictures of the two candidates were hung around the lounge and on pillars.

The radio (or TV) was placed on a portable stage with large blackboards on either side. On each, twenty-four states were listed in alphabetical order. The boards were used to

keep score of the election returns and were marked off in the following manner:

State	Electoral Vote	No. of Districts	No. Dist. Reporting	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote	
				Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Ala.							
Etc.							

Two men were selected in advance to keep score, and when the election returns started coming in, the information was written in the appropriate spaces on the boards.

The chairs and lounges were arranged in conversational groups facing the radio (or TV) and blackboards. An ample supply of magazines and newspapers was placed on coffee and end tables throughout the lounge, and during the course of the evening were read or thumbed through by the men.

A large tray of elephants and donkeys cut from colored poster paper was placed on a table near the entrance. As each man entered his "favorite" was selected and pinned on.

A "help-yourself" table loaded with snacks was set up in the lounge along with an urn of steaming coffee. Refreshments served in this manner eliminated the usual waiting line of men as well as noise and confusion.

The entire evening was spent listening to the various talks and speeches, the election returns, reading and looking at magazines and newspapers, and in group conversation and discussions. Before the night was over we had more enthusiastic guests than we had places for them to sit or stand.

# RECREATION RIGHTS OF TEEN-AGERS

*To develop skills at their own rate in terms of their interests and abilities*



Virginia Musselman

**T**eam Sports. To have an opportunity to learn, practice, and play with others of comparable skill. Equal opportunity for girls, and for those who are not "star" players. Excellent coaching, with emphasis on sportsmanship, health, and safety. Types: basketball, baseball, softball, volleyball, football, soccer, ice hockey.

**Dual and Individual Sports.** Expert instruction, provision of facilities and opportunities to progress in skill in those sports carrying over into adult life: tennis, badminton, bowling, golf, fencing, handball, horseback riding, riflery, swimming, skiing, ice skating, fishing, hunting, and camping.

**Semiactive Games.** Billiards, pool, table tennis, darts.

**Mental Games.** Bridge, canasta, pinochle, cribbage, gin rummy, Scrabble, chess, checkers, backgammon.

**Tool Skills.** To handle hand and power tools safely and efficiently.

**Survival Skills.** Outdoor safety, firemaking, cooking, water safety, trapping, shooting, fishing, tracking, shelter building, etcetera.

**Social Skills.** Table, dance, and every-day etiquette; social and square dancing; party planning.

**Cultural Skills.** To play at least one musical instrument. To sing in chorus, glee club, or other type of group singing. To explore as many art forms as possible: oil painting, drawing, ceramics, sculpture, metalwork, leatherwork, needlecrafts, weaving, and so on. To take part in drama activities, both formal and informal. To explore dance forms: modern, ballet, tap, folk, square.

**Appreciation Skills.** To listen to classical, modern, and popular music with understanding. To visit art galleries, exhibits, museums, historic places, etcetera. To read poetry and other literature that will interpret the past, represent the present, and arouse curiosity about the future. To attend plays, operas, and other forms of dramatic and musical art. To attend ballet, modern-dance programs, and other dance forms.

**Nature Interest.** To have the opportunity to learn the native birds, animals, trees, flowers, and so forth. To observe and learn more about the stars and planets, weather, rocks and minerals, shells, fish, and marine life. To develop an appreciation of the beauty of the world and an interest in conserving our national resources as their own heritage as well as that of future generations.

**Hobby Interests.** To develop sufficient interest to enjoy two types of hobbies: collecting, such as stamps, coins, dolls, toy soldiers, and others; and an activity hobby, such as oil painting, jewelry making, woodcarving, making model planes, and so on.

**Civic and Service Interests.** Most important. To be willing to do things for others, such as singing for a hospital ward, making toys for underprivileged children, collecting funds for national drives, working as volunteer leaders, helping out in political campaigns, antilitter drives, and so on. Opportunities for service and for accepting civic responsibility should be many and frequent. #

MISS MUSSELMAN is director of the program department, National Recreation Association.



## 'TIS THE MONTH BEFORE CHRISTMAS

*And all through the recreation "house" creatures are stirring with festive plans to make Christmas a joyous holiday.*

**T**HE FOLLOWING SUCCESSFUL ideas were chosen to help you with your Christmas celebration planning—both program and crafts.

### Have Deer Will Travel

Each and every recreation and park department in the country offers many outstanding projects that proclaim the spirit of the holiday season—a play, a pageant, a concert, a parade, special holiday gift-wrapping sessions or lessons on making Christmas candies, decorations, and pastries. Naturally, they all decorate their centers, offices, and trees in public squares, or set up pageant and Nativity scenes in park areas. In Vallejo, California, live deer accompany Santa in programs all over town. One year a comparatively tame six-month-old black-tailed deer was obtained from a state game warden; another year a young fawn was obtained from Knowland State Park in Oakland. After working with the young deer for at least a week, training it to follow by leash, it was ready for some seventy auditorium, lodge, home, office and business district visits. Keith Macdonald, executive director of the Greater Vallejo Recreation Districts reports "results are nothing less than terrific."

"We go through a program of Christmas carols, led by Santa. Some songs

have three children on each side of Santa, holding lighted candles (all other lights are out). Santa also advises the children to leave a glass of milk and a cookie by the tree for him because he gets hungry while he works. We go through Santa's trip from the North Pole to our community with all the hand and arm motions that one can invent. We go through clouds, over a stump, under a branch, over a bridge, through grass, wading water, over rocks, through rain, then sunshine, and at last, swoop down to Vallejo. The return trip is twice as fast because Santa Claus does this with an empty sled.

"To put the finishing touch on each visit, Santa relates the following:

"I was waiting for my helper to pile the sled high with toys, and what do you think bounded out from the reindeer barn but Faline, who is Bambi's little six-month-old baby daughter. There she was, pawing at the sled, wanting to go along—well, you know I couldn't take her. So, I shouted to my helpers to take Faline back to the barn, I turned to wave goodbye to Mrs. Santa Claus, and off I went high into the sky. We went right through a cloud, over some pretty bumpy air pockets and I turned around to see how the load was riding, and what do you think was on top of the pile of toys? You're right! It was Faline! I couldn't turn back. I had to keep right on going and, if you'll be real quiet, I'd like to have you meet Faline right now."

"Needless to say, the reaction just tops everything. Two children come up on stage and are given rolled oats for the deer; two other children are allowed to feed Faline from a baby bottle.

"If you have the build, personality, and desire to do more than is expected of you, try putting a real live deer into your Christmas program."



### A United Christmas

The Douglas County, Kansas, Christmas Bureau was organized in 1958 to coordinate activities of the various community agencies engaged in benevolent work at Christmas time. A committee was organized in October to plan the operation. Represented were members of the Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, Red Cross, County Welfare, U.S. Marine Reserve, University YMCA, firemen, Ministerial Alliance, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Council of Social Agencies, Girl Scouts, Social Service League, and the Lawrence Recreation Commission.

It was agreed that the recreation center would be the focal point of the bureau and that the Salvation Army would act as a clearinghouse with phone calls and requests channeled through that office—persons who had been on the list in previous years and new recipients were named. Each service club in the community was notified and most of them who had previously adopted families joined in the concerted effort.

Members of the committee collected and distributed food baskets. It was

agreed that many toys were sometimes wasted because they did not fit the age of the child. A system was designated to eliminate some of this duplication.

The Marine Reserve, university groups, VFW, firemen, and others who had previously collected toys brought them to the community center. There they were catalogued, wrapped, and labeled by the employees of Hallmark Cards. They were placed in areas marked for different age groups.

At a designated time those parents on the list for receiving toys were allowed to come in and select toys for each child. No children were allowed in the room. A check list with the names of the children was marked when each toy was selected, preventing the greedy from acquiring all of the better toys. This was done on Friday and Saturday prior to Christmas. Approximately 471 children received five toys each from the toy shop, 435 children were scheduled to parties given by the organization, 350 children were given candy and treats by the Elks, 107 families were adopted out with a total of 520 persons. Over seventy groups eventually took part in the program.

The program does away with duplication, allows the parent some selection and helps his dignity in that the child believes that the toy is coming from the parent or Santa Claus, as the case may be. In a united effort more people were made happy and the joy of giving was brought to the community. The plan will be continued in 1959. —WAYNE BLY, *Superintendent of Recreation, Lawrence, Kansas.*

### Christmas Angel Mobile

To hang in a stair well, or from a high ceiling, this large mobile fills the bill. The idea comes from Alice Koontz, first-grade teacher in Charleston, West



Virginia. Her youngsters made and hung it in their school stair well.

Fit together two red hula hoops, to make a cage. Twine these with silver tinsel. From inside the top, hang a big silver Christmas-tree ball from a length of tinsel. This makes the head of the angel. Add colored paper eyes, nose, and mouth.

To the ball attach a large pine cone for the angel's body. Spatter it with glitter. Add wings cut from a silver or white lace-paper doily. Add pipe-cleaner arms, or arms cut from white cardboard. The arms can hold a cardboard book.

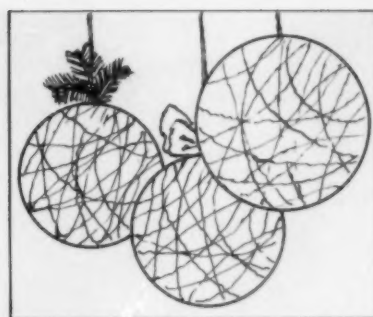
When hung from a long piece of tinsel, the hoop will turn in a most interesting way. Vary the idea with your own color scheme.

### String Cages

Among the craft activities shown by Alleene Lohman, at a playground leaders' institute, sponsored by the Vermont State Board of Recreation, were "string cages" that can be adapted for various holiday decorations.

**Materials Needed:** Balloons, blown up and tied with their own "necks," salad oil, yarn or string; thick wall-paper paste, thick Argo laundry starch paste, half a cup dissolved in a little cold water to one quart boiling water, bowl for starch-paste mixture; clothes dryer, clothes hangers, etcetera for hanging balloons; suit box or large pan; glitter, gold paint, sequins, glue, etcetera; small Christmas tree ornaments, gilded spruce cones, etcetera; mobile making materials.

**How to Make:** Make a mixture of half wallpaper paste and half Argo starch. Sprinkle wallpaper-paste powder into water and stir until smooth and thick. Never put water into "flour"; lumps result. Tie balloons on to rack or hangers so they hang freely. Oil them slightly all over with salad oil, using palms of hands. Set bowl of paste-starch on table and place suit box or large pan beside it. Hold fingers of right hand down in "goo" and draw yarn or string through with left hand, thoroughly dampening yarn. Let yards of string or yarn collect in pan, break yarn and let end hang over edge of pan so it will not get lost, then holding balloon at top with left hand start winding "gooey"



yarn around the balloon in every direction until it is covered with a good network (leave a "window" near the top large enough to admit whatever is to hang inside. When string has dried (twenty-four or thirty-six hours) puncture the balloons and draw out the pieces. (Oil is to keep yarn from sticking to the balloons.) "Cages" may be decorated by brushing or spraying on spots of gold or copper paint and by spotting on Elmer's or white glue and then sprinkling on glitter. Have a large box below "cage" to catch excess.

**Uses:** Use for various holiday decorations. Suspend small Christmas decorations or cones inside the "cages"; decorate with stars and sequins, with ribbon bows or sprigs of greens. Use singly or in two's or three's, or use in mobiles. Pastel wool yarns are best, though ordinary string may be used.

### Homemade Glitter

Holiday counters are aglow with bright, sparkling holiday colors, materials, sequins, papers, beadlike jewels. Perhaps you have been saving such items from last year. If so, here is where you can put them to good use.

Styrofoam (obtainable in sheets at any dime store) makes good Christmas angels, too, as well as tree balls, stars, bells, snowmen, and so on. Cover with colored sequins, colored glass beads, anything that sparkles. Most trimmings can be pinned on this material. Glitter dust can be added by sprinkling over paste or glue (after this sets, shake off excess), or use one of the new Linck Glitter "pens."

When cutting Styrofoam shapes, first sketch the outline in pencil, then use sharp kitchen knife or small coping saw for the more intricate pieces. This material can be smoothed by rubbing one piece against the other. #



# ART COMES TO MAIN STREET

Betty Bunn

*Folding chairs block off Red Bank's main street. There were bandstands at both ends. These youngsters are absorbed in a craft demonstration, one of the many special events and displays.*

*An outdoor art festival proves art can be recreation, and that "recreation is people."*





### ***How to Hold Your Own Art Festival***

1. Start planning at least six months ahead.
2. Get a working committee and assign each person a specific job.
3. See to it that all community organizations are represented on your working committee.
4. Concentrate on local talent.
5. Keep the press informed of all your plans.



*One man's opinion is as good as another's. Don't be influenced by the experts.*

**S**NOW FENCES covered with pictures lined the sidewalks and stretched in two rows down the middle of Broad Street. As far as the eye could see there were exhibits, there were people, and there were artists of all kinds, shapes, and sizes.

Five-year-olds and eight-year-olds, housewives and professional artists—all helped to make the outdoor Festival of Art a success. Red Bank, New Jersey, had a show to be proud of.

This was the art festival's eighth year, but the first time it had gone big time. It had previously been held in Marine Park—off the beaten track. As the result of requests from many merchants who thought it would be good business to bring the show to their front doors, it was moved to Red Bank's main thoroughfare.

MISS BUNN is assistant director of Public Information and Education, National Recreation Association.

The merchants got in touch with Frank Baldue, executive vice-president of the chamber of commerce. Frank got in touch with the Monmouth Arts Foundation, sponsor of the annual event. Ray McCartney, director of the Red Bank Recreation Commission, was asked to help. A working committee was formed and each was assigned certain tasks.

The committee was composed of: Frank Baldue, Frank's secretary Mrs. Margaret (Peg) Lund; Ray McCartney, Ray's secretary, Mrs. Samuel B. (Eleanor) Levaus; Mrs. Robert (Carol) Beck, board member of the Monmouth Arts Foundation and chairman of the planning committee; and Mrs. John (Jean) Parmly, board member of the Monmouth Arts Foundation and chairman of the Art Advancement Committee.

The whole town was asked to participate—and did gladly. The street department donated men, trucks, hammers, and saws. Monmouth Race Track contributed tables with um-

brellas. The county put up the snow fences.\* The mayor and the council closed off Broad Street for the two days of the festival. They had to reroute traffic and buses to do it, but do it they did. The Salvation Army, the YMCA, and the Presbyterian church donated tables to hold displays. The fire department laid out a fire lane. Students of the Red Bank High School prepared most of the printing of the programs and signs.

The borough of Red Bank gave a five-hundred-dollar cash award for first prize in the painting division. The Merchant's Trust Company gave the two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar second prize and the third prize of one hundred fifty dollars was presented jointly by the Seacoast Finance and the Bell Finance Companies.

Other Red Bank merchants, hotels, and clubs contributed two hundred sixty dollars, in cash, for prizes in other divisions, as well as merchandise for the honorable mentions. Prominent local artists were asked to judge the entries. By newspapers, radio and TV, and by word of mouth, artists (both amateur and professional) were informed of the coming festival. Anybody who wanted to exhibit could.

The group thought they should have more than just exhibits to make the festival a success. There should be some entertainment, so bandstands were put up on both ends of Broad Street. Local bands were asked to play. They included all ranges, shapes, and sizes—everything from the Red Bank Nursery School Rhythm Band through the Rutgers Brass Sextet up to the band supplied by the Musicians Local #399. An accordion school supplied one-half hour of music and a barbershop quartet another. There were puppet shows, folk dances, and even a fashion show.

Another popular part of the festival was the "bargain board" where local artists sold works at minimum fees. These included sketches, show material from other years—anything they were willing to sell for from one dollar to twenty-five dollars.

By the time the big day arrived, there were more than fifteen hundred exhibits displayed. There were exhibits from first graders and all the other grades as well. There were exhibits from the Girl Scouts, from patients and staff of the Marlboro State Hospital and Monmouth Medical Center, from housewives and from grandfathers. One of the most unusual exhibits was a papier-mâché dinosaur made by some first-graders.

Nine patients from the Monmouth Medical Center exhibited a variety of arts and crafts, most of them created under the direction of the occupational therapy division of the department of rehabilitation therapies. Several of the patients had previously become so interested in art that they had exhibited in a number of shows, including the one in Red Bank.

All kinds of displays were shown. There were mosaics, jewelry of all types, including semiprecious stones and silver, decorated furniture, miniature dried arrangements, consisting of shells and dried berries, formed to look like Madonnas, only three inches high. There were demonstra-

\* If you are planning an art festival, do not use them—they are weak and fall apart. This was Red Bank's after-the-fact experience.

tions, too: how a potter's wheel works, sculpturing, water-color technique, oil painting, and charcoal sketching.

First, second, and third prizes were awarded for painting, sculpture, photography, and ceramics, and also for the Novice Division and Children's Division.

The self-styled critics who roamed Broad Street after the judges had gone weren't the least bit influenced in their opinions by the experts.

"This one won a prize?" commented one man, looking doubtfully at a beribboned painting. "It's hard to figure."

"My, that's really abstract," said a woman looking at a sculptured something or other.

One woman went overboard in her praise. "This doesn't look like a painting, it looks so nice," she said.

At the same time the Red Bank Festival of Art was going on, two local artists, Travers Neidlinger and his sister Gertrude, were bringing art to the theater. They were co-chairmen of the Eleventh Annual Spring Conference of the New Jersey Theatre League, which took place nearby at the Monmouth Park Jockey Club in Oceanport. The honorary chairman, Amory L. Heaskell, spoke on "Integration of the Arts." The Monmouth Park Festival of the Arts is held for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut community-theater groups.

Both events attracted unusually large crowds and many of the visitors were able to take part in each. It was these visitors who appealed to the merchants of Red Bank.

How did the merchants like the Festival of Art? Some were happy and some were not. Business seemed to be slower than anticipated in a few of the stores, but many of the merchants had good reports. Steinbach's Department Store said business increased, and, after the festival was over, it continued using the art motif by designing window displays around paintings. Sam Yonko of Yonko's Department Store said, "It's way too big to be measured in terms of a cash register today or next week or next month, but something like this is magnificent because it makes the entire area aware of creative arts and of the merchants who believe in them."

Mayor George A. Gray said, "In my opinion, the Festival of Arts was one of the finest events that has ever occurred in our town."

The *Red Bank Register* really told the story when it said in an editorial: "The prestige of the Red Bank area as a cultural center zoomed and is still floating around in the heavens . . . the event was exciting, bold, and imaginative."

*It is through our comprehension of the arts—or of those we find ourselves equipped by nature to grasp and appreciate—that we educate and sophisticate our subtler feelings and more delicate perceptions, and in so doing deepen our sense of the infinite resources of man in exploring, reporting, and evaluating the world and all that is therein. A great picture greatly understood gives us more of a sense of this than endless reiteration of it in words—and similarly a great musical composition, or a noble piece of sculpture, or a fine building.—Aging in the Modern World. (University of Florida Press)*

*How the creative  
dramatics approach  
was used with  
an old favorite.*

Beatrice M. Howell



*Rats gather to celebrate their successful forays in Hamelin.*

## THE PIED PIPER IN HAWAII



*The mayor of Hamelin Town listens to the Pied Piper play the tune that will hypnotize the rats into following him.*

**S**ITTING OUT UNDER a full moon at the beautiful Waikiki Shell, Honolulu, Hawaii, a completely charmed and enchanted audience sat enthralled by a delightful performance of a three-act play, *The Pied Piper*, composed, produced, and presented by one hundred children of many races. It was the result of approximately two months of study of creative dramatics by these children, aged nine to fourteen, sponsored by the Honolulu parks and recreation board.

According to Mrs. Gerald R. Corbett, director of the classes, the children, informed of the classes through a notice in the local newspaper, are first told the story. The play is then developed by group discussion. Children are asked how they think the story could best be demonstrated to an audience. Scenes are suggested and parts developed informally in the group discussion. Finally, lines are developed in answer to such questions as, "What would she, he, or they say?" At the same time, music is suggested, composed, and sung by them for the scenes the children feel need musical interpretation. Group dances for the various scenes originate in the same way.

MRS. HOWELL, a free-lance author, is actively interested in recreation programs for youth. She has recently had four articles published about junior sailing in the United States.

In preparation for *The Pied Piper*, the children met for four hours on Saturday mornings over a two-month period. Classes in creative music were under the able direction of Dr. Gerald Erwin, music consultant for the state's department of public instruction. Classes in creative dramatics were given by Mrs. Alice McLean, who is well-known in her field and is also a talented actress. Classes in creative dance were given by Josephine Taylor, choreographer and dancer with studios all over the Hawaiian Islands. Costumes were designed by Frances Ellison, who also designs costumes for the University of Hawaii's Theater Guild. Although the children did not do the actual designing, they suggested colors to bring out the moods of the action.

In all these fields, the children's ideas were expressed, as in the dance, when they were asked, "How do you think a rat would act and feel?" It was their suggestion, for instance, that in the first scene, a group of about thirty children be dressed in gray costumes, with lifelike rat masks, and that they assemble to discuss recent forays into the kitchens and



*All is devoured. Nothing is left of the soup intended for dinner except a ladle and a rat that died of overeating.*

homes of the harassed townspeople of Hamelin. Each new conquest, such as the eating of the hair of a child's new doll, was greeted with squeals of delight and ended in a song, accompanied by a dance. This must be recited to be fully appreciated:

*Chorus:* We are the rats of Hamelin Town.  
We'll scare you people away.

*Solos:* We'll eat your cookies and drink your tea,  
And you'll have nothing to say.  
I'll jump on your toes and chew your shoes.  
I'll open your purse and steal your checks.  
I'll knock off your hat and pull your hair.

*Chorus:* We'll make you nervous wrecks!

According to Mrs. Corbett, the children developed a greater understanding of others through creative dramatics.

"I shall never feel the same about a rat again," one child told her. The animal had suddenly become a living, moving being with emotions.

Lines were not memorized and rehearsed, but were left to the quick thinking of the child during the performance, to speak the most convincing lines that occurred to him. As a result, no child forgot his lines, seemed embarrassed, or expressed stage fright. They all simply lived their parts and completely forgot themselves and any fears they might have had about remembering their parts.

A great deal of audience amusement resulted from child-inspired lines. However, one of the bits of humor, bringing the most laughter from a packed house, was the entrance of Gretchen, the mayor's maid, with a soup spoon in one hand and a rat in the other, instead of the soup which

she had been ordered to serve. According to the dialogue, the rats had eaten the children's birthday cake, decorated with dancing ballerinas, which had been prepared for the mayor's children's tea party.

In addition to the fine lessons learned by the children about the international languages of movement and melody, the expression of ideas in speech and song, the ability to work with others and take criticism, there was also a wonderful demonstration of the ability of different races to work together in perfect harmony.

This was the second year these very popular creative dramatics classes were given, the play given the first year being *Joseph and His Coat of Many Colors*. The classes, which are self-supporting, are continuing in response to popular demand. The fee is twenty dollars for thirty-six lessons, including instruction by outstanding talent in drama, music, and the dance.

Both plays were sellouts. Only the demand for the beautiful outdoor Waikiki Shell, the stage of which is an upright seashell beside the ocean, at the foot of Diamond Head, prevented more than three scheduled performances. The shell is typically Hawaiian in its informality. Audiences sit on a natural grass amphitheater under the stars, moon, and tropical palms. (See October, 1959 RECREATION Magazine centerspread.)

We hope that now, having achieved statehood, our plans for more space will soon be realized so these children can continue to enrich their creative abilities. #

## Your Storytelling Corner



Elizabeth Culbert

AT THE BEGINNING of each story-hour season, even the most experienced storyteller would do well to reread such background books as *The Art of the Storyteller* by Marie Shedlock (Dover, \$3.00) and *The Way of the Storyteller* by Ruth Sawyer (Viking, \$3.50).

A story cannot fail if it is told with the conviction coming from the storyteller's personal belief in the value of the tale of folklore or literature. The article on folklore in *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia* is essential reading for all who would have their stories take root and grow, as the folktale must if it is to survive.

Busy recreation leaders, for whom storytelling must, of necessity, be but one of many specialties, will find prac-

MISS CULBERT, for many years a storyteller in the New York Public Library, is now librarian at NRA headquarters.

tical aid and inspiration in two publications of the National Recreation Association: *For the Storyteller* (\$.85) and *Storytelling* by Virginia Musselman (\$.50). *Stories: A List of Stories to Tell and Read Aloud*, published by The New York Public Library, is an invaluable aid in selecting stories.

The following story collections, and individual stories therefrom, have been most successful with groups of children.

### STORY COLLECTIONS

*It's Perfectly True and Other Stories*  
Hans C. Andersen (Harcourt, \$3.25).  
Numskull Jack  
*The Wonder Clock*, Howard Pyle (Harper, \$3.50).  
Bearskin  
The Water of Life  
*Tales From Grimm*, Tr. by Wanda Gag (Coward, \$3.50).

Six Servants  
Dr. Know-It-All  
*Celtic Fairy Tales*, Joseph Jacobs (Putnam, \$2.95).  
Andrew Coffey  
*English Fairy Tales*, Joseph Jacobs (Putnam, \$2.75).  
Master of All Masters  
Tom-Tit-Tot  
*Rootabaga Stories*, Carl Sandburg (Harcourt, \$3.25).  
The White Horse Girl and the Blue Wind Boy  
The Wedding Procession of The Rag Doll and the Broom Handle and Who Was in It  
*The Baker's Dozen*, Mary Gould Davis (Harcourt, \$3.25).  
The Hungry Old Witch  
The White Horse Girl and the Blue Wind Boy  
A Chinese Fairy Tale  
*The Jack Tales*, Richard Chase (Houghton, \$3.75).  
Jack and the Bean Tree  
*Danish Tales Retold*, Mary Hatch (Harcourt, \$2.75).  
The Talking Pot  
*Three Golden Oranges*, Ralph Steele Boggs & M. G. Davis (Longman \$2.95).  
The Tinker and the Ghost

Former dancers in the famous Radio City Music Hall Rockettes volunteer to teach dancing to retarded children.

## EX-ROCKETTES VOLUNTEER

Mabel Clemence MacDonald

ON A JANUARY NIGHT in 1955, a large group of former Rockettes traveled from all over the country for a thirtieth-anniversary celebration with their director Russell Markert, at Radio City Music Hall. The Rockette Alumnae Association stemmed from this reunion, and that night we discussed many worthy causes to support. We decided that we preferred an organization for which we could not only raise money, by holding rummage sales and an annual dinner dance, but to which we could also give of ourselves. Jeanne Philips Walsh of Skaneateles, New York, suggested an agency about which many of us knew very little—at that time.

Mrs. Walsh had listened to an address given at her church guild on the problems involved in developing mentally retarded children and their need for specialized volunteers. We thus decided to donate funds to the National Association for Retarded Children, for research, rather than to any one local chapter, in view of our nationwide membership.

At our next monthly meeting, two of the alumnae surprised us by announcing that they were teaching dancing to the retarded class in a Maspeth, Long Island, public school. Since that month, four years ago, many of us have become volunteer teachers in the Rockette Alumnae Dance Project, which has become a part of the recreation programs in many retarded schools and in special public-school classes throughout the country. Diana Anitra Mayer was appointed project chairman.

MRS. MACDONALD is an ex-Rockette and cochairman of the Rockette Alumnae Dance Project for retarded children.

WITHIN MONTHS of the initiation of this volunteer service, classes were started in the Bronx and in Pelham, New York. The club *Bulletin* informed our out-of-town members of this development, and their response was overwhelming. They all wanted to know how and what we taught. Within a short time, we had answers for them. A committee of alumnae already teaching in the metropolitan area was formed. They worked out tried and proved dances and exercises that Florine Myer Bleyer, our artist member, illustrated. The NARC had pamphlets printed, containing instructions and these diagrams, and these were sent to prospective teachers.

Our teaching methods are simple—a matter of making “simple steps even simpler,” as one of our pioneer volunteers phrased it. Steps and exercises were chosen with balance in mind, lest the children feel insecure or fearful of trying to do them. The first step is, of course, winning the children over. Until they learned to trust us, they were either shy and withdrawn or overly aggressive. Although we know they are mentally retarded children, we have not treated them as such but handle them as we would normal children. We smile at them and praise them individually, and we are very careful never to talk down to them. Shortly thereafter, they began to conform to a more normal pattern and become more spirited.

THE FIRST LESSON of the term is the most difficult for both teacher and student. Very often, the youngster's coordination is off, and it is necessary for the teacher to clasp an ankle and move the foot to make the child under-

stand what is wanted of him. By the second lesson, somehow, they have become aware of their ability to move their own feet, and then we can settle down and teach them to dance. We utilize simple exercises to limber their muscles and get them used to using their bodies. Holding onto chair backs for support, they do deep knee-bends and high kicks; seated on the floor, they perform waist-bending exercises to help strengthen their backs and aid posture. A simple series of arm movements, executed as gracefully by the boys as the girls (the boys have no fear of being called “sissy,” by the way), is followed by a rest period during which each child is called upon to sing, recite, or improvise a dance. Like normal children, they enjoy performing.

Some dances, and some dance movements, are harder to do than others. Here is what we found: square dancing is one of their delights; the basic brush tap step is the hardest for them to grasp; the waltz is a relative cinch. Progress is more apparent in schools where the children are graded according to age. For instance, the teen-age group in Pelham has made amazing progress. They have learned every type of ballroom dance, a difficult rhythmic tap dance, and, in the Christmas show this past year, they performed an intricate hand-drill (dancing with hands and feet while seated), taught to them to improve their coordination. However, such progress is unusual. From the survey made to write this article, it was found that overall accomplishment depends completely on the groups' capabilities because the teacher can teach

(Continued on page 404)



# BIG-TEN FOOTBALL— WHEEL-CHAIR STYLE

*The University of Illinois program with the handicapped, under the leadership of Professor Timothy J. Nugent, was discussed at the Chicago National Recreation Congress, 1959.*

Dick Bauer

ON ANY FOOTBALL afternoon in Champaign, Illinois, thousands of spectators jam Memorial Stadium to watch the Fighting Illini of the University of Illinois tangle with some Big-Ten gridiron foes.

Yet if these fans had visited the Illinois campus just a few hours earlier, they would have witnessed another football game the equal in courage and determination of the afternoon contest. There are some, in fact, who claim it surpasses the Illini game in these respects. For the morning game is played by men in wheel chairs—paraplegics who attend the University of Illinois.

Playing and practicing within the huge university armory, these students play an exciting and demanding game that leaves no doubt that they have conquered their disabilities, mentally and spiritually, if not physically. Two six-

MR. BAUER, a 1959 University of Illinois journalism graduate, is now a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force.

man teams put on a wheel-chair exhibition of passing, catching, "running," and blocking that makes the word handicap appear a misnomer.

These Saturday morning wheel-chair football games are a facet of the University of Illinois' outstanding Student Rehabilitation Program, part of a program that very obviously stresses "ability, not disability."

The rehabilitation program began at the university, in 1948, under the supervision of Professor Timothy J. Nugent. Nugent's original eight students quickly proved to a dubious university that they were capable of overcoming the obvious and not-so-obvious problems attached to attending such a big school as Illinois in a wheel chair. Today the program includes one hundred and fifty students and allows a student to enroll in any curriculum offered.

"What we try and accomplish," explains Nugent, "is to allow our students to have the opportunity to experience the same opportunity as any other students. If the other students can play

football so can our students. . . ."

"Our special services," continued Nugent, "include our transportation facilities, housing, and campus activities. We consider ourselves in regular competition with other students. Our activities program has in it basketball (Illinois fields the famous Gizz Kids basketball team in the National Wheel-chair Basketball league), baseball, football, swimming, archery, square dancing, and many other individual sports."

Nugent, who coaches the wheel-chair basketball team, works quite closely with its football counterpart. "The only thing that keep us from having competition with other schools or institutions is the unique problem of facilities," states Nugent. "The university armory is one spot where you have a large indoor area and a smooth field, hard enough for rapid movement and still soft enough to keep a boy from getting hurt if he takes a spill." The armory floor at Illinois is of fine, hard-packed dirt and large enough to hold the required sixty-yard field.

The Illinois wheel-chair version of football consists of two first-line teams of six players each, the White Flashes and the Blue Streaks. The teams play four official games each season during the morning preceding an Illinois home football game. As in any college sport, the wheel-chair teams are plagued by the loss of graduating players. The season actually starts when the teams from the previous year assemble and bid on new

## TODAY THEY RAN

LAST JUNE, 1959, at Bulova Park, Queens, New York, over one hundred athletes gathered for the running of the Third National Wheel-Chair Olympic Games. From the time of the opening of the games by Ben Lipton, director of the Joseph Bulova School of Watchmaking, until the completion of the last olympic contest—the 240-yard-team relay—we were privileged to enjoy the fire, determination, and enthusi-

asm of these fine "athletes on wheels."

The Wheel-Chair Olympics, sponsored by Bulova, in cooperation with Adelphi College and the Paralyzed Veterans of America, had previously been run in 1957 and 1958, at this same site. This, the third year of the olympics, drew the participation of seven teams and approximately one hundred participants. Teams entered were: Crossroads Whizzes (Indiana), Jersey

Wheeler, Pan Am Jets (New York), Brooklyn Whirlaways, Bulova Watchmakers, Canadian Wonders, and the Cleveland Comets. All of the teams except Crossroads had participated in the two previous games.

Events included in this year's games were: 60-yard dash, 100-yard dash (paraplegics only), 200-yard dash, 240-yard relay, darts, Ping-pong, javelin throw, shot-put, discus, and archery. Each event was run in two classifications—high lesion and low lesion—with participants classified according to the extremity of their handicaps. All participation, including field events, was in



players. A point system, based on the number of players a team has lost plus its record from the previous season, determines which team will get first "draft" choice and thereby helps keep teams at equal strength throughout the year. "Once a man is selected by a team," explains Nugent, "he remains with that team, come good or bad, for the rest of his stay at the university. There is no switching teams."

The teams are governed by rules very similar to those in regular football, and officiating is done by hired officials not connected with the university or the Student Rehabilitation Program. Play is as rough and tempers sometimes as hot as in any other gridiron contest.

The offensive team may line up in any formation provided it has a three-man "line" and a three-man "backfield." A

lineman centers the ball to the quarterback who may either "run" with the ball or pass it to one of his receivers. The defense also lines up as it pleases, the only stipulation being that it maintain two men in the line.

"Tackling" of a player consists of a defensive man touching the ball carrier simultaneously with both hands; blocking allows a player to ram into or collide with another player's chair from any angle except the rear. As in regular football, a team has four downs to make a first down; in this case the required yardage is fifteen yards instead of ten. Punts and kicks are simulated by passes; the kick may be picked up and returned by a man just as a regular kick return. If the ball goes out of bounds, it is put in play at that point.

Scoring still gives six points for a touchdown; extra points are run over from the two-yard line. Neither the defense nor the offense seems to have an edge in the contests as past scores, such as 34-13 and 12-7, indicate that either a wide open scoring game or a close defensive battle might develop.

The players give each play of the game their whole effort, and it is not uncommon to see a wheel chair lose a wheel or a player knocked from his chair to the floor as a result of a smashing block or tackle. Nobody ever seems to get hurt, however. "The rules are set up to prevent injuries," states Nugent, "There has not been a serious injury in the entire eleven years of the game."

The wear and tear on wheel chairs is partially offset by a wheel-chair repair shop located in the armory. If a chair loses a wheel it can be sent to the shop and be in playing condition for the next game. The players don't subject their own chairs to the ravages of the game; each team is supplied with heavy-duty chairs for such use.

The very nature of the game demands that the players develop skills that would make some regular college football players look on with envy. Imagine sitting in a moving wheel chair and avoiding several other onrushing wheel chairs while at the same time trying to pick out a possible pass receiver. The pass must be thrown fifteen to twenty yards, from a sitting position, and since the maneuverability of a receiver is only a fraction of what it normally would be, that pass must be exactly on its target. The receiver must avoid the defenders and still be able to lift both hands at the last second to gather in the pass. It is not a game for boys.

As Nugent points out, wheel-chair football is but one part of the overall scope and purpose of the entire rehabilitation program. The program and the students in it do not seek sympathy, admiration, or special consideration. As stressed in their theme "Ability, not Disability, Counts!" the student rehabilitation leaders and people want only a public observance of the positive rather than the negative side of the handicapped individual. #

wheel chairs. Dr. Alois Bruegger, of Zurich, Switzerland, was present to render decisions regarding extent of handicap disability.

The Wheel-Chair Olympic Games were established to provide opportunity for the physically handicapped to participate in sports, an area of endeavor often denied them. And what is more important in rehabilitation than the confidence engendered by genuine achievement?

The Crossroads Whizzes from Indianapolis, Indiana, were the youngest and newest team to enter the Olympics. The team traveled eight hundred miles, in

an overnight plane trip, to reach New York an hour before game time. Physical fatigue did not deter the team in any way. For most, this was their first public competition; as the time of the games approached team spirit reached its peak. The strain and tension caused by uncertainty, uneasiness, and competitive inexperience hovered above the team like a cloud. However, this all dissipated as they played. Even a seventh-place standing failed to dampen their good feelings.

For many team members this had been their first airplane trip. For others, it was their first trip to New York City

or the first journey outside Indiana. It was amazing to see the self-confidence generated in team members by being able to travel, by being able to take the subway downtown, and navigate the streets of the city by themselves. The side benefits, derived from these games, are almost as important as the games themselves, in terms of overcoming a physical handicap. The team returned home with the desire to return to future games and a resolve to make a better showing in team standings. —JAMES R. CHAMPLIN, *Recreation Consultant, Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis.*



*Special events are part of rink activities. Here is world champion Carol Heiss at opening of South Mountain Arena last year.*

## TWO NEW

### PART II: Operation and Program

**T**HE PROGRAM of our ice rink, upon which successful operation depends, should provide skating opportunities for all types of skaters, to ensure maximum use of the ice throughout the skating season.

This calls for long hours filled with activities, if intelligently planned. When the skating season is in full swing, the ice at our South Mountain Arena, in Essex County, New Jersey, is in use nearly eighteen hours a day, and sometimes longer. Hours at the Branch Brook outdoor rink are only a little shorter. In order to make this time worthwhile, tight scheduling offers the type of skating designed to attract a wide variety of potential users.

**Program.** There are four basic parts to a comprehensive skating program. First, and most important, are the general public sessions. This is the skating group to whom the bulk of the skating time is allocated and around which our weekly schedule is built. There are morning sessions for housewives, late afternoon sessions for school children, and evening sessions for teen-agers and adults. In all, during the week shown, there are fifteen two-and-a-half and three-hour sessions devoted to public skating at South Mountain (see chart on Page 390).

Both rinks have been highly successful in stimulating interest and participation in hockey. Whereas only one of the county's secondary schools had a hockey team before the rinks were opened, last season we had a five-team schoolboy hockey league. This winter the league is expected to expand to at least eight teams. The rinks also offer Pee Wee hockey for boys up to twelve and senior amateur hockey for adults.

Examination of the schedule will show that hockey is generally played during hours when there is apt to be little public skating. Schoolboy hockey games are played during the late afternoon and early evening on Mondays when the

arena is closed to the public and operates with a skeleton staff to give employees a day off. During this period three games can be played. High-school hockey teams practice during the early preschool hours before 8 A.M. Pee Wee hockey is usually played from 7 to 8:30 A.M. on Saturday mornings and senior hockey after the end of the public evening sessions at 11 P.M.

Provisions for figure skating are made at hours not convenient for public skating sessions. During these sessions, the ice is marked off in a grid, and a section of ice called a "patch" is provided for each individual. Note that most skating-club and public-patch sessions are from 6:00 to 8:00 during the week and in the earlier hours Saturday evening.

Skating instruction is an important rink activity. Both



*An ice-resurfacing machine is a sound investment. This one, shown in action at Branch Brook, completely resurfaces the ice in one pass, reducing maintenance costs.*

MR. VAN COTT is director of recreation in Essex County.

*Successful operation of a rink depends upon the development of a comprehensive program and operating personnel to carry it out.*

# ICE RINKS

**Harold J. Van Cott**

rinks offer individual and group instruction under the direction of carefully selected teachers (who pay a percentage of their fees for the privilege). Instruction is offered to the general public and to special groups through schools and adult education programs. We believe that our cooperation with the evening adult education programs of several communities last year brought about the first such skating courses offered in the country. In addition, a special public service instruction program offers the legally blind and deaf and dumb school children an opportunity for exciting physical activity. The object of an instructional program is to develop better skaters and thereby increase the enjoyment of skating.

Group-skating activities are particularly valuable to the

recreation program. They provide skating time for people who might not otherwise skate and promote skating for large numbers of people who might not otherwise be reached. Sunday night at both rinks is set aside for skating parties sponsored by various community groups such as churches, service clubs, industrial groups, and so on. One church skating party last year drew 1,400 participants and spectators.

An interesting aspect of our scheduling during school hours is the time offered to schools who wish to integrate ice skating as part of their physical education program. It is our firm belief that the intense programming, indicated by the schedule shown, is necessary from the start. Note that on Saturday, January 10, 1959, the South Mountain rink was in continuous operation for nineteen hours. The activities programs on other days are almost as long. This kind of schedule will do much to ensure the success of any skating rink, especially one which has as its purpose the providing of healthful recreation for local citizens.

**Personnel.** The personnel who manage and operate the rink form the cornerstone of successful rink operation. Ideally, personnel should be strongly interested and experienced in both the management and operation of ice-rink facilities. We have been extremely fortunate in Essex County from the start in that our key personnel have met these requirements. Additional employees have been trained on the job by them.

Paul Camitta, who has served as manager of the rink at Branch Brook since it opened, is an experienced member of our recreation staff and an energetic, dedicated employee. To serve under Paul during the first season, at Branch Brook, we were fortunate enough to place an assistant rink manager, Stephen Noir, a dedicated skater with a lifetime career in rink management who is now managing South Mountain Arena.

A key man in operating a skating rink is the rink engineer. The importance of a skilled rink engineer cannot be minimized because proper ice conditions are necessary to good skating, and ice conditions must suit the activity in progress. The engineer should not only be a refrigeration engineer but



*Artificial ice provides long skating season. This lightly clad group is skating outdoors on a sunny fall day. Up-to-the-minute weather forecasts aid engineer to plan ahead.*



*Hockey is one element of a comprehensive skating program. Here are high school teams in action at the South Mountain Arena. Hockey has expanded rapidly in the county.*

# SOUTH MOUNTAIN ARENA

## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS FOR WEEK OF JANUARY 5th, 1959

### MONDAY (employees day off)

3:00- 4:00 P.M. Blind Children  
4:00- 8:00 High School Hockey (games)  
8:30-11:00 Group Rental

### TUESDAY

9:00-12:00 A.M. Public Session (housewives)  
1:50- 2:50 P.M. Far Brook School (group recreation)  
3:00- 5:30 Public Session (school children)  
6:15- 8:15 Figure Skating (public patch)  
8:30-11:00 Public Session

### WEDNESDAY

7:00- 8:00 A.M. Livingston H.S. Hockey (practice)  
10:00-12:00 Group Rental  
1:50- 2:50 P.M. Far Brook School (group recreation)  
3:00- 5:30 Public Session  
6:00- 8:15 Group Rental  
8:30-11:00 Public Session

### THURSDAY

7:00- 8:00 A.M. Livingston H.S. Hockey (practice)  
9:00-12:00 Public Session (housewives)  
1:50- 2:50 P.M. Far Brook School (group recreation)  
3:00- 5:30 Public Session  
6:15- 8:15 Figure Skating (public patch)  
8:30-11:00 Public Session  
11:30-12:30 Senior Hockey

### FRIDAY

6:30- 8:00 A.M. West Orange H.S. Hockey (practice)  
1:00- 2:30 P.M. Kimberly School (group recreation)  
3:00- 5:30 Public Session  
6:00- 8:00 Group Rental  
8:00-11:00 Public Session  
11:30-12:30 Senior Hockey

### SATURDAY

5:30- 6:30 A.M. Morristown School Hockey (practice)  
7:30- 8:30 Pee Wee Hockey  
9:00-10:00 Public Patch  
10:00-12:30 P.M. Public Session  
1:00- 2:30 Group Instruction  
2:30- 5:30 Public Session  
6:15- 7:45 Public Dance Session  
8:00-11:00 Public Session  
11:30-12:30 Senior Hockey

### SUNDAY

7:00-10:00 A.M. Group Rental  
10:00-12:30 P.M. Senior Hockey  
1:00- 2:30 Group Instruction  
2:30- 5:30 Public Session  
6:15- 8:15 Dance Group  
8:30-10:30 Sacred Heart Parish Skating Party

also experienced in rink operations. Our chief engineer at Branch Brook during the first year was John Hanst who had worked with Stephen Noir at other rinks.

In addition to the various service personnel required in similar activities, ticket sellers, doormen, checkroom attendants, snack bar personnel, and office personnel, the operation of a skating rink requires other specialized employees.

One is the skate shop manager. Here again we were very fortunate in obtaining Al Corona, who had had eleven years' experience in the skate shop at Madison Square Garden, in New York City. As previously described, fitting ice skates properly and sharpening and repairing them is a very specialized craft. Al knows it thoroughly and has been able to train other skate-shop personnel for us. An experienced skate-shop manager can often help a skater immeasurably through proper fitting and by subsequent adjustment of the blade and shoes after observing the skater in action.

Ice guards form another important group. Their job is to maintain order in the rink, to help inexperienced skaters, and to render emergency first aid. Our rink guards, drawn from interested young men from the county, were trained by an experienced ice guard, John Worchol. The number of guards needed depends upon the session in progress and the size of the crowd. During our peak periods up to nine guards are on duty at a single time.

Although the desire to serve is important for all personnel at a recreation facility, it is a special requirement of ice guards. In constant contact with the skating public, they are

our first line of public relations. Therefore their attitude must be one of helpfulness, and they must exercise authority with restraint and good humor while being able to deal with any situation that might conceivably arise. Proper selection of rink guards is a must.

An operating ice rink requires the help of extra personnel during the weekend and school vacation peaks. It would be very difficult to operate both Essex County rinks without the regular service of additional part-time personnel. Housewives, especially those with an interest in skating and able to work a few hours a week, were invaluable to us throughout the season, and the teachers and students were glad to be profitably employed.

*Maintaining the Ice.* It has been mentioned that different types of skating call for different types of ice, and without becoming too technical, they are as follows:

**HOCKEY.** The ice should be hard and dry and without any snow to impede the puck for this game. For hockey practice the heat in the indoor arena is turned off completely. When spectators are present, the indoor arena must be at comfortable temperature and hard hockey ice is attained by lowering the temperature of the brine. During a game the ice is resurfaced twice at the intermissions.

**SPEED SKATING.** This calls for wet and soft ice to decrease the friction between the blade and the ice surface and to allow the racing skaters to dig into the ice as they corner. The water on the surface of the ice tends to flow into any cracks and freeze there, smoothing the ice.

**FIGURE SKATING.** Figure skaters don't like hard ice but they want it to be dry so that the marks made by their skates can be seen. To increase visibility, the lights directly overhead in the arena are turned off and only the side lights are used. **GENERAL PUBLIC SKATING.** There are the two types of ice used for this. For young children the ice should be dry but not too slick. Some snow and marks are actually desirable and the indoor rink building temperature should be relatively cool. On a normal weekday evening, wet ice without puddles provides easy skating for regular skaters. However, on weekends or holidays, when big crowds are expected and when many poor skaters will be in attendance, the ice should be dry and hard. Any water on the ice tends to discourage the inexperienced skater, although in fact wet ice makes much easier skating.

Maintaining proper ice is accomplished by adjusting the refrigeration equipment to change the temperature of the brine. This is the job of the engineer on duty and he must know the daily schedule and anticipate the necessary adjustments. At an outdoor rink the weather is also an important factor, and up-to-the-minute weather forecasts must be available to enable the engineer to plan ahead. Considering the highly technical ice requirements, the need for experienced engineers who are also skaters is obvious.

However, there is more to maintaining the ice than merely changing the temperature of the brine. It must be regularly resurfaced. This can be done manually, but the experience at Essex County has been that a Zamboni ice resurfacing machine is a sound investment. The Zamboni can do the job of a crew of men better and more efficiently. Its speed of operation provides more skating time, and, in the long run, it costs less than a large maintenance crew.

The Zamboni automatically planes, washes, and squeegees the ice, then applies hot water and wipes it with a towel to completely resurface it in one pass. Hot water tends to melt the upper surface which then refreezes smooth and level. An area should be set aside for dumping the snow picked up by the Zamboni, and the machine itself must be housed.

**Music.** Music is an obvious requirement for all ice skating rinks. Our outdoor and indoor rinks are both equipped with professional sound systems using broadcast-type tape recorders, variable-speed turntables and amplifiers. We are fully equipped to make and edit our own tapes. This allows us to dub in announcements and to play varied music continuously for hours.

The tape is basic and less costly to operate for public sessions. However, records permit a quick change of music at dance and figure sessions and during special activities. In addition to the one in the control room, we have found a second record player at the rink side to be valuable for playing music for exhibition figure skaters and dancers.

We believe that adequate initial investment for quality recording and public address equipment proves more economical in the long run.

### Public Relations

When the investment and the effort going into the establishment of an ice skating rink are considered, the need to attract the public is obvious. Our public relations program is not merely geared to inform the public of the activities of the park commission but also is definitely planned to draw them into recreation activities.

We have enjoyed excellent relations with local newspapers and their interest has kept the public informed of regular and special events at the rinks. Essex County newspapers have been extremely cooperative in helping our rinks succeed.

We were fortunate, too, in having our Branch Brook outdoor rink the subject of the CBS television program "Let's Take a Trip." Although the program was televised outdoors during a driving snowstorm, we believe that it was an extremely successful and helpful venture.

Interest in rinks and skating can be generated through cooperation with various other recreation departments and such groups as schools; civic, church, industrial, fraternal, and service organizations; and through Sunday night skating parties. Our staff is ready to speak anywhere in the county, and, in effect has become a veritable lecture bureau specializing in ice skating.

Maximum usefulness of any recreation facility can be realized only if the general public is aware of the opportunities available; but the effort to create this awareness must be continuous. You can't have one big splash and relax.

### Do It Right!

There is no question that the construction and operation of an artificial ice skating rink is a bigger task than it appears at first glance. It can be done successfully and with tremendous benefit to the community, if it is approached in a businesslike manner, and with an eye on the future. Even if admission fees are nominal, an ice skating rink can be self-sufficient. Colleges and universities might well consider a rink on this basis.

A final word of advice. Invest time before investing money. Visit as many existing rinks as possible and talk to as many experienced rink personnel as possible. When the construction of an ice rink has become a serious consideration, secure the services of a competent consultant. This article has only been able to touch on the highlights of rink construction and operation. There are a thousand details between the lines. We of the Essex County Park Commission will be more than happy to show our rinks and to share our experiences with anyone who is interested. #

We are not a nation of softies but we could become one, if proper attention is not given to the trend of our time, which is toward the invention of all sorts of gadgetry to make life easy and in so doing to reduce the opportunity for normal physical health-giving exercise.—Richard Nixon.

# LOCAL AND STATE DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

**ARKANSAS.** Little Rock has passed a \$4,950,000 capital improvement bond issue with \$500,000 earmarked for parks and recreation. The first capital improvement will be six tennis courts and an all-weather building. This tennis center will be a memorial to state tennis champion Robert G. Walker who was killed in a sports car accident last year.

**CALIFORNIA.** The Long Beach Recreation Commission has received a detailed report of the city's preliminary master plan, embracing a period extending to the year 2000, when the estimated population will be 415,000. The park and recreation unit of the study, whose primary purpose is anticipated distribution of land use, attempts to integrate the requirements of all ages into the system. Facilities in adjacent cities and county areas were taken into consideration.

The Fulton-El Camino Recreation and Park District in Sacramento County has a development program calling for seven park sites for the three-and-a-half-square-mile area as well as a parkway system connecting the recreation-school-park sites along the channels of Chicken Ranch and Strong Ranch Sloughs. These areas will provide extensive parkways suitable for picnicking, hiking, and nature study. Eventually a parkways trails system will encompass most of the county's stream areas. Estimated cost of the development program for the seven park sites within the district is about two and a half million dollars. Last November bonds were authorized in the amount of \$1,350,000.

In Santa Clara County voters have approved a \$2,817,000 bond issue for acquisition and development of county parks, to be financed by sales tax revenue. The county plan for parks, recreation, and open spaces calls for an increase in park and recreation land from approximately twenty thousand to sixty thousand acres in a twenty-five-year period. Proposed are mountain parks, valley floor, marine and reservoir parks, as well as landscaped freeways, streamside preserves, recreation roads, and hiking and riding trails.

Stockton is developing a municipal dump site and slough as a new recreation area, to be known as Van Buskirk Park and Golf Course. Plans call for 94 of the 254 acres to be used as an 18-hole golf course, 14 acres as park with picnic and tot-lot facilities, and 80 acres as a regional park with camping and archery areas, swimming pool, and baseball

diamonds. There will also be a marina along the San Joaquin River at the edge of the park.

Los Angeles has received three and a half million dollars for the portion of Griffith Park taken by the state highway department as a freeway (see "The Loss of Local Park Lands to Highway Planning," RECREATION, June 1957, page 201).

Palo Alto recently passed a referendum to purchase twelve hundred acres of mountainous area adjacent to city limits to complete its well-rounded park system. In Ventura, a 2,100-berth harbor is the first harbor program to be directly financed from the state's new \$10,000,000 revolving fund under the supervision of the Division of Small Craft Harbors of the State Department of Natural Resources. Construction is slated for completion by late 1960.

**COLORADO.** The first unit of the state-park system became reality in June when the state leased a 3,765-acre area, including a 750-acre reservoir, from the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The area, to be known as the Cherry Creek State Recreation Area, will acquire an additional nine hundred acres with termination of a private agricultural lease after January 1, 1960. At present, boating, water skiing, boat and bank fishing are the only activities for which facilities are



This unusual playground pavilion in Hamilton Park, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has a hyperbolic paraboloid roof, providing a protected outdoor recreation area not hampered by supports. Overall dimension is fifty-six square feet.

available. Development plans include installation of a marina, bathing beach, bathhouse, picnic areas, and eventually tent and trailer campgrounds.

In Adams County, Metropolitan District #50 has completed a new combination baseball-softball field and is completing a combination indoor-outdoor swimming pool, three neighborhood parks, ranging from two to five acres, four park-school playgrounds, an archery range, and a model airplane flying circle. Recreation School District #14 has a new combination indoor-outdoor pool and is developing a six-acre neighborhood park. The Thornton area has a new bathhouse; the Brighton area is developing a twenty-seven-acre park; and the North Jeffco Recreation District is completing a new recreation center.

**CONNECTICUT.** In Fairfax, a town of 2,500, a private contractor erecting a new office building has set aside a good section of the basement as quarters for a teen canteen and director's office. The recreation commission will lease it for a five-year period at a dollar a year.

Torrington is celebrating its thirtieth anniversary in recreation this year (the National Recreation Association as-

sisted in establishing the department). This city of thirty thousand never had to purchase a piece of playground or park property; each area has been donated by a civic-minded person. This summer it dedicated Storrs Park, a twelve-acre playground donated by Robert S. Storrs, former vice-president of the Torrington Manufacturing Company.

The Greenwich Planning and Zoning Commission has approved a 164-acre site for a \$700,000 municipal golf course, adjacent to the Westchester County Airport. The course, to be designed by Robert Trent Jones, will be bounded on the east by the proposed Byram River Gorge Park.

**FLORIDA.** A park in *Mantee County* has been dedicated in honor of Royal S. Kellogg for his work in forestry in the state and county. The state's newest park in Volusia County, fifteen miles south of New Smyrna Beach, is named for John Bartram, botanist and naturalist to King George III of England, and early explorer of northeast Florida. The park faces the Atlantic Ocean on the east.

*Fort Lauderdale* has added two new pools, a modern library, a \$385,000 stadium, and a small boat marina. Plans have been drafted for a new tourist setup, to include a large community center, shuffleboard courts, and bowling. *Hialeah's* new pool, dedicated this summer, is the largest public pool in the state, 165' by 75'. The city had added ten percent to all utility bills, earmarking half for a capital outlay fund. Thus the pool was paid for in cash—\$268,500—when it was built.

**IDAHO.** Earlier this year the state fish and game department installed the first of a series of prefabricated concrete boat ramps at the Farragut Wildlife Management Area on Lake Pend Oreille near *Coeur d'Alene*. Planks for the ramp measured 4" by 1'2" by 10' and cost \$7.60 each; the cover was 1'6" for the entire length of the ramp. Transportation and placing of the ramps cost approximately \$10 each.

**KANSAS.** *Topeka* opened two new neighborhood pools this summer. Both are 50' by 100' and include bathhouses, diatomaceous earth filters, and hard-surfaced parking lots. The city is constructing a third neighborhood pool in a newly annexed area of fifteen thousand population. This will give the city four new neighborhood pools and one central standard fifty-meter pool—all built in a four-year period. *Topeka* also plans construction of one more neighborhood pool within the next three years. This completes a ten-year long-range plan for pools, adopted five years ago. *Anthony* will have a new \$85,000 pool, approved by a three-to-one vote.

**MICHIGAN.** *Battle Creek* is developing 640-acre Charles Binder Park, deeded to the city by the widow of the tract's late owner. The area has a north-woods atmosphere, with about three hundred acres of timberland. Some of it is very hilly, and a golf course is being developed at Sunset Ridge. Picnic grounds, hiking trails, and horseback riding will all be available in the park, and there are plans for a domestic zoo. The area offers a ski run with ski lifts planned.



*Canopied refreshment bar in Evansville, Indiana, Community Center, was first exhibited at Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The teen-agers raised \$1,500 to have the bar moved to the center which is housed in a converted railroad station (see RECREATION, November 1958, page 305).*

**MISSISSIPPI.** *Oxford*, a town of five thousand, recently acquired Avent Park, a twenty-eight-acre area donated by a local citizen. The area is well located; and, although anything but level, much of it is wooded and lends itself to many activities. The town is hard at work improving its recreation program, has appointed a five-member recreation board, and employs a full-time superintendent, Dan Matthews, a graduate of the University of Georgia.

**NEVADA.** Two parks in *Las Vegas* have been renamed for two of the city's outstanding mayors. Cragin Park honors the late E. W. Cragin, and Baker Park honors C. D. Baker.

**NORTH DAKOTA.** The state boasts twenty-seven new swimming pools built in the last three years, most in communities of less than one thousand population. *Bismarck* opened a \$250,000 pool this year and *Fargo* is constructing a new \$141,000 pool. #



*Planning Binder Park (see Michigan): from left to right, Lionel Hayes, ski architect; Dr. Leland P. Shipp; Mayor Russell Worgess; Charles F. Boehler, park planning consultant; and Arch Flannery, director of recreation, parks, and buildings. Plans include golf course, zoo, ski lifts.*

# MAKING CITIES MORE LIVABLE

"We Need Breathing Spaces . . ."

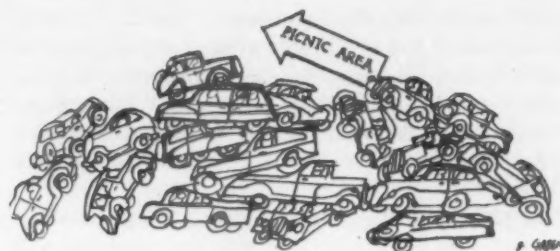
"IT IS WONDERFUL to have national parks and forests to go to, but they are not enough. It is not enough to make a trip once a year or to see these places, occasionally, over a long weekend. We need to have places close to hand, breathing spaces in cities and towns, little plots of ground where things have not changed; green belts, oases among the piles of steel and stone. Children especially need this contact, for they have not as yet been weaned from the primal needs of the race. We need, in addition to such places, some areas large enough to be set aside as wilderness, where there is no design, no planning whatsoever, no management of plants or animals, where people may sense what this planet was like before man achieved the power for revamping it to his needs. Such regions, while they



might seem to have no economic use, would act as buffers to a civilization that might destroy man's equilibrium and sanity. It is perhaps not without reason that Thoreau said, "In wilderness is the preservation of the world."—From essay "Our Need of Breathing Space" by Sigurd F. Olson, in the book *Perspectives on Conservation: Essays on America's Natural Resources*, Published by Resources for the Future, Washington, D. C., 1958.

## A Basic Question

"... we, the citizens, have got to see that we get plans that are really balanced, or that pose clear understandable alternatives. There are different types of plans and different items to be purchased for our money, depending on a clear statement of alternative objectives—which we so rarely get. Is our city and region better off to spend, say \$500,000,000 on highways, or to spend half that on playgrounds, green areas, local community facilities and operations that may give greater happiness, and by keeping people pleasurably where they are, minimize the load on highways, and hence reduce their cost? These matters are indeed interlinked, though they are rarely presented that way. These are the balanced alternatives that you must insist on, rather than



accept the single spectacular expenditure that some energetic public official or automobile club is plugging.—From an address before the National Conference of Catholic Charities in September 1958, as reported in *The Catholic Charities Review*, January, 1959, in which Albert Mayer, architect and town planner, presented a paper entitled "Some Thoughts on Meeting the Challenge of an Exploding Urban Civilization."

## Overpopulated

Lewis Mumford decried the increasing tendency toward excessive population densities, in a series of articles in *The New Yorker*, dealing with New York City's traffic problems. In one he stated:

"Instead of maximizing facilities for motorcars, we should maximize the advantages of urban life. Parks, playgrounds, and schools; theaters, universities, and concert halls; to say nothing of a quiet night's sleep and a sunny outlook when one wakes up, are more important than any benefits to be derived from the constant use of the automobile. To accomplish this improvement, we must devise a fundamental change in the city's whole pattern. The plain fact is that the high-density city is obsolete. . . ."

## "Beauty Is a Protest"

"Another basic characteristic of the renewed city concerns a state of mind we have about beauty. Don't you think it's time we stopped apologizing for beauty? Why should we accept the pseudotheory that beauty without practicality is no reason for beauty? To create a park just because it makes a more beautiful city isn't reason enough? . . . Beauty is an enormously strengthening vital force in the city itself. Beauty is a protest against disorder, dirt, and decay. Ugliness promotes disorder and disorder promotes decay, and decay winds up in the kind of slum-ridden areas we see around our central core.

There is an up-cycle that can operate in cities, just as there is the all-too-well-known down-cycle. When older areas are beautified and made places which lift people's hearts and heads, places where people want to live and raise families and are proud to live, the up-cycle starts, and experience has proven it has a remarkable momentum."—From an address entitled "America Is Our Cities" by Roy W. Johnson, director, Advanced Research Projects Agency, Washington, D. C., and former director of ACTION, given before the Greater Cincinnati Conference Workshop in September 1958, when he discussed the space-age city.

# CONCESSION MANAGEMENT

*Factors concerning the public welfare, which are the concern of both park and recreation agencies . . .*

CIRCUMSTANCES peculiar to individual situations often influence the decision on whether to lease or self-operate park concessions. Local custom in a particular area may indicate a preference for one method or the other. Existing regulations or statutory limitations have a direct bearing on which method is used. So also do personnel and financial problems. The desire to manage concessions also varies among agency administrators according to the amount of experience they have had with concessions operations.

The only justification for the selling of wares within a park or recreation area is that it constitutes a public service. Then, factors affecting the public welfare are of prime importance. Each park agency must determine if this can best be done by itself or by a concessionaire.

When leasing concessions, be sure to give careful thought to whether service or profit motives are being given priority. The primary consideration should be public service, but private individuals or groups will not be interested in a concession operation if there is no possibility of a reasonable return on their investment. This fair return may not be possible if the agency insists on certain policies or services, such as a reduced return on some items, in order to promote desirable uses or practices within the park or recreation area. Ultimate net returns must therefore be considered along with public service rendered.

## Financing

A method must be found under existing statutes and regulations for financing the initial investment. Among the methods used to provide funds are appropriations from general tax funds, mill levies, bond issues, loans, gifts and private contributions.

A flexible budget must be prepared, based on estimated expenditures for overhead depreciation, contingencies, and merchandise, in addition to standard maintenance and operation requirements.

Finally, the agency should discuss all the aspects of the operation with competent legal counsel. It is his responsibility to interpret all governing statutes and regulations, determine the degree of liability and the limits of authority. Have him prepare and approve all final contracts, and determine the types and coverage of insurance applicable to the operation. Require insurance for all of the following hazards: public liability, fire, property damage, theft, surety bonds for staff, products, and vehicle.

*Based on material in Food and Merchandise Sales in Public Parks, published cooperatively by the Michigan State University and American Institute of Park Executives Park Education Program. This is one of their series of publications.*

## CONSIDERATIONS

### Public Benefit

To operate a concession in the interests of the public, it must be done efficiently and economically, either by the agency or by a concessionaire, whichever way is best. In deciding, some considerations are:

- Protection of the public against possible fraud and exploitation.
- Number of hours it can be made available.
- Type and variety of merchandise to be sold.
- Maintaining standards of cleanliness.
- Maintaining proper attitudes and relationships between employees and customers as park patrons.
- Providing sufficient staff, or at least having them on call at all times to handle emergencies.
- Maintaining standards of structure and equipment repair.
- Maintaining reserve stock of merchandise.

### Advantages to Agency

Certain advantages may legitimately be realized by the park or recreation agency through leasing to a concessionaire. These should be considered carefully before making any decision:

- Definite income, with little responsibility in addition to supervision.
- Reduction in overall administrative and clerical costs.
- Financial benefit from greater experience contributed by the concessionaire.
- Smaller capital investment.
- More flexibility with respect to personnel procedures to meet unexpected situations.
- Hiring and releasing employees without civil service entanglements.
- Adding temporary help for seasonal employment.

## INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF PUBLIC AGENCIES

The growing complexity and interrelationship of public agencies is emphasized in an annual report of the president of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners. He states:

"Even as it has become apparent in our national life that we cannot exist alone without working in concert with other nations, so has it also been demonstrated in our municipal government and in its various subdivisions that we cannot act on a unilateral basis, but must, with increasing frequency, consult with a great number of other agencies, both public and private, in attempting to reach a solution to our problems. This condition is nowhere better demonstrated than in the impact of the new interstate and state highway development program as it affects the City of Minneapolis."

He then reports on a meeting with the planning engineers of the state highway department, with reference to its proposed program of highway development and the close cooperation between the park board and the board of education, both in the joint development of park-school sites and, to some extent, in the integration of programs. This cooperation has necessitated frequent meetings on the staff level and also between the two policy-making boards.

# RECREATION MANPOWER

**R**ECREATION IS IN the embarrassing situation of not knowing the status of its own profession because no national personnel inventory has ever been made. This will no longer be so after the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts its nationwide survey of recreation personnel in 1960. (See RECREATION, October 1959, page 305.)

The survey embraces social welfare personnel in welfare, health, rehabilitation, and recreation settings in voluntary and government agencies. It is being sponsored by the Committee on Survey of Social Welfare Manpower in 1960 of the National Social Welfare Assembly. Through this committee all the major national functional agencies and organizations, both voluntary and government, are participating in the study.

The survey will cover:

- Age, sex, marital status.
- Place of employment and whether the employing agency is voluntary or governmental; local, state, or national.
- The type of programs in which social welfare personnel are engaged; the position level held, such as recreation worker, supervisor, administrator, teacher; the specialization, such as group-work research, psychiatric social work, etcetera.
- Current salary.
- Working conditions, such as the regularly scheduled weekly hours of work, length of paid vacation, amount of paid sick leave, insurance provisions, retirement plans where the employing agency pays in whole or in part, and car ownership for work and who pays operating expenses.
- Length of employment—in present organization, total in all social welfare organizations, in fields other than social welfare.
- And, finally, information on education—undergraduate and graduate fields of concentration.

This will be a sample survey, thus will not include every community or individual worker in the United States. The sampling procedure has been developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, using counties. This sample of counties (about five hundred are designed to represent the entire country, in nine regions, and provide data by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan character within five broad regions: Northeast, South, North, Central, and West).

Because of the large amount of work involved in preparing lists of employee names in the largest concentrations of populations, the Bureau of Labor Statistics sample design provides for a two-stage sample in twenty areas—a sample of agencies and a sample of individual recreation and social welfare employees from these agencies. These twenty metropolitan areas are Boston, New York City, Newark, Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (New Jersey), Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Baltimore, Washington, Houston, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Kansas City,

Milwaukee, Los Angeles—Long Beach, San Francisco—Oakland, and St. Louis.

The questionnaire will be mailed directly from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to each social welfare employee with a franked return envelope for reply. All questionnaires are confidential and no identifying name appears.

Tabulation and analyses of the returns are the responsibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The kinds of data and the form in which they will be presented are decided jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the survey committee. A number of federal agencies are cooperating in this study in such a manner that the local collection of names will not be necessary. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Prisons, Armed Services, and Veterans Administration are sending the names of their recreation and social welfare personnel directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics to select the sample and mail the questionnaires. The Bureau of Public Assistance, Children's Bureau, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Public Health Service will ask the respective state agencies to submit data on all their state and local government social welfare employees, using the same questionnaire with pertinent additions. Their findings will be analyzed state by state, for use by the respective states. The findings will also be integrated with those of the direct questionnaire sent out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in order to provide overall figures.

The following timetable for the survey has been set:

- July 1—August 15, 1959—organization of state committees.
- August 15—September 15, 1959—appointment of local survey representatives by state chairmen.
- September 15—November 1, 1959—assembling of lists of employers of social welfare personnel.
- November 1, 1959—January 2, 1960—collection of names of individual social welfare workers.
- February 2, 1960—mailing of questionnaires to individual social welfare workers.
- March 1, 1960—mailing of second questionnaire to non-respondents.
- March 21, 1960—follow-up of nonrespondents.

The period of tabulation and analysis of returns and preparation of the report will be carried on during the spring and summer.

There are two important and specific ways in which recreation agencies can help:

- Local recreation executives should furnish a list of their recreation employees when requested to do so by the local survey representative and
- Encourage these employees to complete and return promptly the questionnaire when it is received. (Individual workers and agencies will not be identified.)

The present survey of recreation and social welfare manpower will give recreation its *first national personnel in-*

ventory and will provide basic information that will aid the many projects now under way to advance the recreation movement and enhance the status of the recreation profession. The National Recreation Association has conducted regional surveys of recreation personnel as well as studies of specialized recreation workers. In 1953-55 the Association conducted a study of fourteen Southern states (see *RECREATION*, September 1955, page 319) and published its findings in *Recreation as a Profession in the Southern Region* (\$3.75). This year the Association published its

results of the first national study of hospital recreation workers, *Recreation in Hospitals* (\$2.00).

The National Recreation Association is cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Social Welfare Assembly in conduct of the 1960 survey. The Association has made a financial contribution and is providing personnel services. W. C. Sutherland, director of the Association's Recreation Personnel Service, is a member of the survey committee.

Here is another milestone for the profession! #

## HOLD THAT LINE!

W. C. Sutherland

THE NATIONAL recruiting effort has been steadily increasing. Distribution of recruiting materials has been extensive and the number of state and local recruiting committees has increased. Individual professional workers are carrying more responsibility for recruiting activities. Recreation as a profession is recognized by more and more vocational guidance people, employment organizations, and the general public.

This would lead one to believe there is real progress on the recruiting front and that enrollment of professional recreation students is increasing. The facts, however, show otherwise. The annual

MR. SUTHERLAND is director of the National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.

student inventory made again this year by the Association's National Advisory Committee on Personnel, reveals that of sixty-five colleges and universities reporting major curricula, only thirty-four reported recreation. The total num-

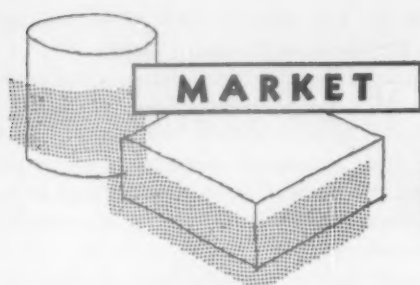
ber of degrees granted, 503, is a considerable drop from the preceeding year. The following tables continue to show the condition which exists and points out, rather specifically, the urgent need for the profession to double its effort. #

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REPORTING AND DEGREES GRANTED 1951, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959

DISTRICT	Number of Schools Reporting					Number of Degrees Granted				
	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959
New England	4	3	2	4	2	27	49	21	81	27
Middle Atlantic	9	6	4	7	5	173	78	26	121	91
Southern	10	9	8	12	8	100	86	70	104	83
Great Lakes	11	9	7	14	8	251	182	167	211	207
Midwest	4	0	1	3	1	26	0	1	8	4
Southwest	2	1	1	2	2	16	3	4	3	13
Pacific Southwest	10	4	9	13	6	65	17	92	125	65
Pacific Northwest	3	4	3	6	2	34	29	25	30	13
TOTAL	53	35	35	61	34	692	444	406	683	503

NUMBER OF DEGREES AWARDED IN 1958

DISTRICT	No. Schools Reporting	Bachelor			Master			Director			Doctor			TOTAL		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Both
New England	2	13	2	15	6	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	8	27
Middle Atlantic	5	16	11	27	28	23	51	0	0	0	10	3	13	54	37	91
Southern	8	28	29	57	18	5	23	0	0	0	2	1	3	48	35	83
Great Lakes	8	74	47	121	63	17	80	4	2	6	0	0	0	141	66	207
Midwest	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	4
Southwest	2	9	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	13
Pacific Southwest	6	30	27	57	5	2	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	36	29	65
Pacific Northwest	2	6	6	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	13
TOTAL	34	176	127	303	121	53	174	7	2	9	13	4	17	317	185	503



## NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please mention that you saw it in RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

### Two for Christmas

Christmas is just around the bend and the time has come to plan decorations and craft projects. One item, of many uses, is the 3-D Glitter Pen,\* a tube containing both glue and glitter, with which you write as with a pen. This glitter can be applied permanently to cloth, paper, leather, wood, metal, porcelain, glass, or practically any surface, to produce a sparkling, three-dimensional effect. Decorations made with this substance may be wiped off with a cloth to correct errors, applications dry in minutes, do not flake. Cloth on which it has been used can be hand-washed and then ironed on the reverse side. Its uses in a recreation program are limited only by your imagination. The Glitter-Pen is available in six colors—gold, silver, red, green and blue, and multi, a combination of the other five colors. The tubes come individually in single colors, or packaged in sets of three. For complete information, write the O. E. Linck Company, Clifton, New Jersey.



Authentic, original stained-glass designs have been lithographed on special paper that needs only to be oiled with vegetable, baby, or mineral oil, colored with wax crayons, and applied to the window, to achieve a genuine stained-glass window effect. The Stained

Glass Craft\* Christmas window comes in nine designs on twenty-four "panes" that can be trimmed and arranged to fit any size window. These can also be used as wall murals. After the paper has been oiled and colored, it is attached to the window with cellophane tape. No electric floodlights are required. For complete details, write Stained Glass Craft, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

- A lightweight plastic ball, of accurate trajectory and high speed, called the Bloop Ball,\* has been developed by the Frank Plastics Corporation. The Bloop Ball is particularly suited for indoor use, as it is not heavy enough to knock anything over or hurt anyone if hit. Since it throws fast and true, the Bloop Ball provides good, safe indoor sport. For details write Mr. L. C. Frank, Jr., at the company, 91 Pallister, Detroit 2, Michigan.

- A new and unusual surfacing material for indoor and outdoor areas is Turf-Tred, made from the shredded bark of hardwood logs. Its dustfree nature, springy surface, and tendency to stay in place, make it an appropriate covering for such areas as playgrounds, bridle and garden paths, parking areas, and indoor arenas where resiliency and a softer than normal surface are required—such as for horse shows, various athletic events, circuses, and so on. For details, write Paygro, Inc., Chillicothe, Ohio.

\* Have been tried out or used by the author.



rooms, or practically any wall on which you'd like to place one. Shown in picture here is a black-and-white version of the color original, "Mountain Retreat." A full-color brochure, illustrating and describing this and other Grandview full-color murals, with prices and dimensions, is available for ten cents. Write to Glenview Products, 322 N. Jefferson, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

- The Gibson Porta-Goal is a portable basketball standard that can be used indoors or out. Its heavy iron base contains a built-in dolly, with large rubber or metal casters on which to move it. In the Match Play Porta-Goal, shown in the accompanying photograph, the backboard is offset four feet from the upright. Of three-inch, heavy-duty steel-pipe construction, none of the Porta-Goals will tip over because of the way weight is distributed in the base. Safe and easily assembled, they can also be completely dismantled for storage. The goal utilizes the latest official Wilson backboard assembly. For complete information about all Porta-Goals, write Gibson Porta-Goal, 370 Grand Avenue, Oakland 10, California.



- A free, all-at-one-glance sports and special events calendar is being offered to recreation directors and personnel managers by the Master Lock Company.\* As can be seen from the photograph, there is ample space provided after each date to record future athletic events, important meetings, and other happenings. It covers the school year rather than the calendar year, is printed in two colors, measures 18½" by 24¼", contains protective

metal strips top and bottom, with double eyelets for easy hanging. Copies may be obtained from the above, Department T, Milwaukee 45, Wisconsin.

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### HELP WANTED

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**Recreation Worker I**, in hospital-school for severely

handicapped educable children ages 5-21 years. College graduate, major in group work or recreation preferred. Write Illinois Children's Hospital-School, 2551 North Clark Street, Chicago 14, Illinois.

**Recreation Therapists** for California State Hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities;

modern equipment and facilities available. Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work. No experience required. Starting salary \$415.00; promotional opportunities; liberal employee benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

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## Magazine Articles

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, September 1959

Fall Buyers Guide.

Reserved for Youth (Oakland's Children's Community Theatre), *Florence Van Eck Birkhead*.

Paper Work on a Grand Scale, *Gina Della Bosca*.

THE CAMP FIRE GIRL, September 1959

The Secret Word Is Play.

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, September 1959

Special Education Issue.

THE YWCA, October 1959

The Science Directed World as Background for the Arts, *Richard Glenn Gettell*.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MENTAL HEALTH, *Mary Mackin*.

Art for Our Sake, *Irma Schmidt*.

## Recordings

### Enrichment Records:

TEDDY ROOSEVELT AND THE ROUGH RIDERS and COMMODORE PERRY AND THE OPENING OF JAPAN (ERL 118); ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND TRADERS OF THE FAR WEST (ERL 117); THE MONROE DOCTRINE and F. D. ROOSEVELT'S FOUR FREEDOMS SPEECH (EAD 4); GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS and THE MAYFLOW COMPACT (EAD 3). Enrichment Materials, 246 5th Ave., New York 1. All 12-inch, 33 1/3 rpm. \$5.29 (school and library), \$5.95 (retail).

### Records for the Children's Hour:

HOLIDAYS (Christmas, Thanksgiving, New Year's Day, Valentine's Day, Easter, Birthdays); MY FAMILY (My Family, In the Evening, Going with the Family, My House, Pets, In the Morning, A World to Know, Something to Do); THROUGH THE YEAR (Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter); THE WORLD I LIVE IN (Creation, Beauty, The Wide World and I, Order, Life). Geneva Records, Westminster Press, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7. Each album, four 7-inch records, 78 rpm. \$2.75 per album.

THE UGLY DUCKLING and Other Tales by Hans Christian Andersen (TC 1109), read by Boris Karloff. Caedmon Publishers, 277 5th Ave., New York 16. 33 1/3 rpm. \$5.95.

## Books & Pamphlets Received

### Art, Crafts

CERAMICS, Vincent A. Roy. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 278. \$7.25.

CUB CAPERS (Projects for Cub Scouts), Rita Guzzi and Natalie Fantony. Dennison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass. Pp. 40. \$5.00.

FIFTY YEARS OF MODERN ART, Emile Langui. Frederick Praeger, 15 W. 47th St., New York 36. Pp. 335. \$6.50.

KITES, Larry Kettlekamp. Wm. Morrow, 425 4th Ave., New York. Pp. 48. \$2.75.

MAKE YOUR OWN ATROCITIES WITH TOOTH AND NAIL, George Daniels. Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York. Pp. 72. \$1.95.

MODERN ART IN THE MAKING (2nd ed.), Bernard S. Myers. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 486. \$10.95.

PLASTIC MAGIC, C. B. Colby. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 48. \$2.00.

POTTERY THROUGH THE AGES, R. G. Haggart. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York. Pp. 74. \$2.95.

### Biography

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON, NATURALIST, Shannon and Warren Garst. Julian Messner, 8 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 192. \$2.95.

HEART OF A CHAMPION, THE, Bob Richarda. Fleming H. Revell Co., Westwood, N. J. Pp. 159. \$2.50.

LUTHER BURBANK, NATURE'S HELPER, Lillian M. Bragdon. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 124. \$1.75.

### Children

ADVENTURES WITH CHILDREN IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, Elsa Barnouw and Arthur Swan. Thos. Y. Crowell, 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 276. \$3.75.

CHILD, THE: DEVELOPMENT AND ADJUSTMENT, Max L. Hutt and Robert Gwyn Gibby. Allyn & Bacon, 150 Tremont St., Boston 11. Pp. 401. \$6.00.

CHILD'S WORLD, THE, Frank J. and Elizabeth Estvan. Putnam, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 302. \$4.95.

CHILD WELFARE: PRINCIPLES AND METHODS, Dorothy Zietz. John Wiley, 440 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 384. \$5.50.

GROWING AND LEARNING IN THE KINDERGARTEN, Mamie W. Heinz. John Knox Press, 8 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va. Pp. 152. \$3.00.

GROWTH THROUGH PLAY, Albert M. Farina, Sol H. Furth, Joseph M. Smith. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 246. Spiralbound, \$5.75.

OUR PROBLEM CHILDREN, Virginia Condol. Exposition Press, 386 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 35. \$2.50.

TRAILS IN KINDERGARTEN, Phyllis Van Dyke and Hilda LaQua Batterberry. Exposition Press, 386 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 62. \$2.50.

ENJOY YOUR CHILDREN (recreation and activity ideas for 7-12-year-olds), Lucille E. Hein. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 218. \$3.50.

STIRRING UP FUN FOR YOUNGSTERS (parties for 5-8-year-olds), Agnes K. Harris and Louis C. Kuehner. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 96. \$1.95.

YOUR CHILD'S FRIEND, Sidonie M. Gruenberg and Hilda Sidney Krech. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. \$2.50.

WAYS OF STUDYING CHILDREN, Millie Almy. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27. Pp. 226. \$3.50.

(Continued on page 402)

## Fringe Areas

(Continued from Page 369)

cost as long as the municipal park and recreation departments attempt to assume it for them. This cost might be solved, however, by an extension of the municipal park and recreation district to encompass those areas, the establishment of metropolitan park and recreation districts, or the establishment of county park and recreation districts. Park and recreation districts adjacent to each other might form cooperative agreements or joint boards. Thus the people living in each district could use the facilities of both districts.

Park and recreation departments should continue their guidance to both government and private groups in the fringe areas. That guidance should encourage the people in those areas to establish either their own administrative authority for parks and recreation or become a part of the existing park and recreation district.

The state park and recreation associations should take the necessary initiative to secure adequate legislation for the provision of park and recreation facilities and programs in fringe areas.

Strong advisory committees of lay citizens should be created to support actively the local park and recreation programs. They can prove of value in interpreting the recreation needs of the people: in resisting encroachments on park acreage and recreation facilities by other government agencies, voluntary agencies, and private groups; and by instigating a park and recreation survey, which calls for a master plan of development and operation. A master plan tends to encourage an orderly acquisition of areas, the construction of facilities based on need, and the provision of the proper administrative organization.

As members of the recreation profession, we should ask ourselves, "Are we helping the residents of our fringe areas to solve their recreation problems?" If we are not, a longer delay merely aggravates the problem. #



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(Continued from page 400)

## Church Recreation

- BEST PLAYS FOR THE CHURCH** (new ed.), Mildred Hahn Enterline. Christian Education Press, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2. Pp. 90. Paper, \$1.00.
- CHURCH KINDERGARTEN**, THE, Polly Hargis Dillard. Broadman Press, 127 9th Ave. N., Nashville 3, Tenn. Pp. 146. \$3.95.
- CHURCH USE OF AUDIO-VISUALS** (rev. ed.), Howard E. Tower. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 155. Paper, \$1.50; hard cover, \$2.50.
- CONGREGATION AND THE OLDER ADULT**, THE, National Lutheran Council, 50 Madison Ave., New York 10. Pp. 19. \$1.10.
- GOOD THINGS FOR CHURCH GROUPS**, Beatrice M. Casey. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis. Pp. 366. \$3.95.
- TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP**, Vincent J. Giese. Fides Publishers, 746 E. 79th St., Chicago 19. Pp. 159. \$2.95.
- UNDERSTANDING YOUR PUPILS** (Sunday School), J. Vernon Jacobs. Zondervan Pub-

- lishing, 1415 Lake Dr. S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 64. Paper, \$1.00.
- WOMAN TO WOMAN**, Eugenia Price. Zondervan Publishing, 1415 Lake Dr. S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 241. \$2.95.
- YOUTH PROGRAMS ON NATURE THEMES** (worship services), Ruth Schroeder. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 192. \$2.75.

## Drama, Dance, Music

- ACRES TO CROSS** (one-act play), Helen Kromer, pp. 47; **MORE PLAYETTES** (short dramatizations for group meetings), pp. 48; **EDGE OF THE VILLAGE** (one-act play), Margaret Jump and Edith Agnew, pp. 32. Friendship Press, 257 4th Ave., New York. \$50 each.
- ART OF MAKING DANCES**, THE, Doris Humphrey. Rinehart, 232 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 189. \$6.50.
- CHILDREN'S PLAYS FROM FAVORITE STORIES**, Sylvia E. Kamerman, editor. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 583. \$5.95.
- COMEDIES AND FARCES FOR TEEN-AGERS**, John Murray. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 387. \$4.95.
- CONCERT TIME**, collected and arranged by Solveig P. Preus. Ginn, Statler Bldg., Boston 17. Pp. 64. Paper, \$1.00.
- DANCING FOR JOY**, Regina J. Woody. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 223. \$3.00.
- EAR TRAINING AND SIGHT SINGING**, Maurice Lieberman. W. W. Norton, 55 5th Ave., New York 3. \$4.95.
- ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CONCERT MUSIC**, David Ewen. Hill and Wang, 104 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 566. \$7.50.
- EXPERIMENTAL MUSIC** (composition with an electronic computer), Lejaren A. Hiller, Jr., and Leonard M. Isaacson. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 197. \$6.00.
- FOLK MUSIC** (catalog of phonograph records), Music Division, Recording Laboratory Reference Department, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 103. \$25.
- FOUR-STAR RADIO PLAYS FOR TEEN-AGERS**, A. S. Burack, Editor. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 246. \$4.00.
- HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR BALLET DANCING**, Beale and Peggy Fletcher. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 105. \$3.95.
- KINDERGARTEN** (music and activities), Rose Marie Grentzer and Marguerite V. Hood. Summy-Birchard, 1834 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. Pp. 160. \$4.80.
- LET'S PLAY AND SING**, Dorothea Wiltrout. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd., & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 30. \$2.50.
- LET'S TEACH MUSIC**, Maurine Timmerman. Summy-Birchard, 1834 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. Pp. 216. \$5.00.
- MODERN THEATRE PRACTICE** (4th ed.), Hubert C. Heffner, Samuel Selden, Hunton D. Sellman. Appleton, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 662. \$7.00.
- MUSIC AND IMAGINATION**, Aaron Copland. New American Library, 501 Madison Ave., New York. Pp. 127. \$5.00.
- MUSIC FOR EVERYONE AND TIME FOR MUSIC**, both by Walter Ehret, Lawrence Barr and Elizabeth Blair. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Each pp. 156. Each \$3.60.
- MUSIC WITH CHILDREN**, Alfred Ellison. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 294. \$5.75.
- PLAYING THE RECORDERS**, F. F. Rigby. St. Mar-

- tin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 19. Pp. 84. \$3.00.
- SEVEN IMPROVISATIONS ON HYMNS AND FOLK TUNES**, Margrethe Hokanson. Augsburg Publishing, 425 S. 4th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 20. Paper, \$1.75.
- SINGING DAYS OF CHILDHOOD**, Florence Ray. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 131. \$4.95.
- SOUND OF SURPRISE**, THE (46 pieces on jazz), Whitney Balliett. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 237. \$3.75.
- SQUARE DANCING AT SIGHT**, Nina Wilde. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 38. Paper, \$1.75.
- WOOD CARVING WITH POWER TOOLS**, Ralph E. Byers. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 180. \$7.50.

## Sociology and Philosophy

- AUTOMATION AND SOCIETY**, Howard Boone Jacobson and Joseph S. Roucek, Editors. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 553. \$10.00.
- DICTIONARY OF THOUGHT**, A. Dagobert D. Runes, Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 152. \$5.00.
- ETHICS FOR EVERYDAY LIVING**, Mary V. Neff. Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 10. Pp. 48. \$5.50.
- LEISURE LIVING**. Duquesne University, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. Pp. 124. \$2.95.
- MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS**, Earl Raab and Gertrude Jaeger Selznick. Row, Peterson, 2500 Crawford Ave., Evanston, Ill. Pp. 582. \$6.50.
- READINGS IN HUMAN RELATIONS**, Keith Davis and William G. Scott, Editors. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 473. \$6.50.

## Reading and Writing

- ABOUT 100 BOOKS** (for better intergroup understanding) 3rd ed., Ann G. Wolfe. Division of Youth Service, American Jewish Committee, 165 E. 56th St., New York 22. Pp. 35. \$25.
- BASIC PATTERNS OF PLOT**, Foster-Harris. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. Pp. 119. \$3.95.
- BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN** (1959), R. R. Bowker Co., 62 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 190. Paper, \$2.00.
- ELEMENTS OF STYLE**, THE, William Strunk, Jr., with E. B. White. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 71. \$2.50.
- EMPLOYEE PUBLICATIONS**, William C. Halley. Chilton Co., 56th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 133. \$5.00.
- FACTS ABOUT CODE-APPROVED COMIC MAGAZINES**. Comics Magazine Association, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 32. Free.
- GOOD BOOKS FOR CHILDREN**, Mary K. Eakin, Editor. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago 37. Pp. 274. \$5.95.
- HAIKAI AND HAIKU**. Perkins Oriental Books, 5011 York Blvd., Los Angeles 42, Calif. Pp. 191. \$4.50.
- PAMPHLETS: How to Write and Print Them**, Alexander L. Crosby. National Publicity Council, 257 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 32. Paper, \$1.25.
- SOMETHING SHARED: CHILDREN AND BOOKS**, Phyllis Fenner, Editor. John Day, 62 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 234. \$4.50.
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# NEW



## PUBLICATIONS

*Covering the Leisure-time Field*

**Recreational Use of Wild Lands,** (American Forestry Series), C. Frank Brockman. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 346, photographs. \$8.50.

From the Mayflower to missiles, this well-documented book brings us to the threshold of a great new era. The importance of wild lands takes on new proportions in relationship to growing human need. As a Texan expresses it, "Cattle is moving East and cotton is moving West; Southerners are moving North and Northerners moving South, but they are all going to town." At last, the boy has been taken from the country, the country taken from the boy, but his yen for the land has only been sharpened.

The still valid Great Ponds Act, passed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1641, is the first bench mark of American policy regarding acquisition and use of public lands. Nearly two hundred years later (1822), the federal government acquired Hot Springs Reservation, while Central Park (1853) was the first municipal area of importance. Mr. Brockman takes us from these early beginnings through the sequence of major events culminating in the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Act (1958). In addition, the final chapter gives a worldwide picture with data on each continent.

The author, who is professor of forestry at the University of Washington, Seattle, holds no brief for central, unified control of the nation's recreation resources. "Even if that were possible, our recreation opportunities are too varied, too widely scattered, to make such a central authority practical. There should be some means of insuring close agreement on broad recreational objectives between top administrative levels of all agencies concerned. Co-operation between those agencies in fulfilling details of all recreation objectives will be enhanced. Recreation is too important to the national welfare, and too costly, to permit any other procedure."

Part of the big job needed in preparing people to use recreation resources properly are: skills in living with the

out-of-doors, understanding esthetic and conservation values; and the inherent challenge to agencies dealing with either conservation education and outdoor recreation activities, or both.

Only better land-use planning can relieve the impact of increasingly large numbers of users threatening destruction of our major recreation resources. Lands adapted to a wide variety of use must be selected in relationship to population concentration.

Economic advantages are real for recreation is also a tremendous industry in terms of dollars and cents. Criteria for determining these advantages are being developed, just as they have been to measure other business enterprises. Travel, and all its concomitant services, —lodging, food, equipment, and such— are all tangible business aspects of recreation. Our wild lands and recreation resources are providing the core of this industry.

In addition to the development, maintenance, and operation of the land itself, there is the very definite need for services designed to help the park patron use and enjoy the resources unique to each area. The growing demand for formal training and sound experience is evolving a new field of endeavor, that of recreation land management.

This book, first of its kind, is a vital contribution to recreation. (RECREATION Magazine used part of Chapter One as its October editorial, "Concepts of Recreation," page 309). While it was planned for the student, it should be in the library of all professionals and teachers concerned with this field. Orchids to Professor Brockman! —William M. Hay, *NRA Southern District Representative*. (See RECREATION, May, 1959 for Mr. Hay's article, "Land for Living.")

**Shadow Magic**, Bill Severn. David McKay Company, Inc., 119 West 40 Street, New York 18. Pp. 179. \$4.00.

This unusual book fills a gap in recreation literature; up to now, material on shadow plays has been fragmentary and difficult to find.

It will interest collectors of historical

background material as well as club or camp leaders who find shadow puppets, hand-shadow shows, silhouettes, and so forth interesting program material. The former group will enjoy the long and honorable history of shadow plays, tricks, shows, puppets, and silhouettes. The latter will find clear instructions, well illustrated by Yukio Tashiro.

**Creative Power: The Education of Youth in the Creative Arts** (Second Revised Edition), Hughes Mearns. Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 14. Pp. 272. Paper, \$1.50.

Reissued under the sponsorship of the Children's Theatre Conference of the American Theatre Association, this book (first published in 1929) is as important today—and as fresh—as it was when progressive education was a revolutionary idea.

Today, as schools are being pressured to concentrate solely on "facts and figures," this again reminds us that every child has creative abilities that can be brought to light through wise teaching and wise leadership.

Mr. Mearns is so well known in the field of education he does not need to be introduced here. He started as a teacher at the progressive Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University. This book is considered by the National Education Association one of the twenty most significant in recent years.

It is a delight to read. The following paragraphs show the insight running through every page:

"Someone should stand by in the early years to watch for and foster these natural endowments. It is not enough to discern a native gift; it must be enticed out again and again. It needs exercise in an atmosphere of approval. Above all, it must be protected against the annihilating effect of social condemnation. The fair-minded boy may be called 'softie' by his mates; the low-voiced girl may be accused of posing for adult favors. The budding scholar may be discouraged by the epithet 'bookworm'. . . . All too often adults encourage only a limited range of traits, those commonly believed to be essential for success. . . ."

"The best time for watching children is when they are off guard: on picnics . . . in places of public interest, at young people's parties, in the informal hours of the home life. Here the often overlooked gifts are exposed: wholehearted sharing, grit to contest against odds, natural leadership, care for the younger and the weak, cheerfulness, an interest in planning.

"The important thing is to expose children to a multiplicity of activities

and interests, so that their inherent gifts will have as many chances as possible to show themselves."

The introduction is written by Winifred Ward, and this book is required reading for the classes in creative dramatics at Northwestern University. The cover and the binding of the new edition, while soft, will not tear or crack, and the pages will not drop out, a problem with most paperbacks. Paper, type, and margins are all good; but the excellent contents are what really counts.

**Music for Everyone and Time For Music**, Ehret, Barr, and Blair. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 156 each, illustrated. \$3.60 each.

These two song books, complete with melody and accompaniment, are prepared particularly for teen-age use, with special consideration given to boy's changing voices. Each is a carefully selected blending of old and new songs, including some folk songs, patriotic songs, campus, religious, and popular songs from some of the better known stage musicals such as *The Music Man* and *Brigadoon*. The two books are attractively printed and illustrated.

**Art for Young People (11 to 19 Years of Age)**, Eugenie Alexander and Bernard Carter. Sports Illustrated, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, New York. Pp. 83, illustrated. \$5.75.

This small book contains a great deal of informative material for both the experienced and the beginning art teacher. Though aimed primarily at young people, there are sections that could be easily adapted for use with young children. Full-page photographs of juvenile art work illustrate the authors' points effectively. It also offers a five-year syllabus showing the kinds of work children can accomplish at different age levels.

The book would be a great help to a recreation leader interested in doing art work with young people, as it includes many ideas for craft work and various "how-to-do" crafts. Of special interest to the recreation worker with the ill and handicapped are the sections covering projects for handicapped children. The book is well illustrated. — *Mary B. Cummings, NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

**Meaning in Crafts**. Edward L. Mattil. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 135, illustrated. \$5.25 (\$3.95 from NRA Book Center).

Here is a significant book on crafts for elementary-school-age youngsters. In recent years there has been a flood of how-to-do-it books for all ages, all too often a rehash of unimaginative,

stale projects with little or no value. Most show, by diagrams or patterns, exactly how to make the project. Almost none are concerned with the *person* rather than the project, or supply the leader with information on using crafts as a medium to help the child develop his own personality.

Edward Mattil has done a remarkable job. The book provides basic procedures used in a wide variety of craft media: modeling and sculpture, printmaking of many types, puppetry, drawing and painting, papier mâché, needlecrafts, holiday and seasonal activities; and other miscellaneous crafts, such as collage, mobiles, kites, toys, and the like. The whole focus, however, is on the use of arts and crafts in providing basic procedures that free the child to develop his own techniques, to express himself, and to have something to express.

Mr. Mattil's philosophy is a far cry from that of the instructor who hands out patterns or directions that result in every child's producing the same thing, or who hands out materials and then retires to the background, letting the child "create" in a vacuum. As Mr. Mattil expresses it, "The teacher's role is one of establishing a wholesome climate for creative work, providing good motivation, introducing sufficient orderly procedure to insure good basic foundations on which to work and then permitting the child to use his own ideas for the development of his project."

This book should be required reading for all leaders or teachers who conduct or plan to conduct craft programs for children. It can be the basis for excellent staff discussion and in-service training. The author and publisher are to be congratulated on such an excellent contribution to child development.

## Rockettes

(Continued from page 385)

only as fast as the youngsters can take it in.

We have also found that when the regular classroom teacher is present during the dancing lesson, the children behave better. Some teachers, naturally, prefer to use this as a rest hour, and, if she does, the Rockette has to be both dance teacher and disciplinarian. Although their behavior is generally good, they are still children and subject to the usual distractions. This is one of the reasons the dance project stresses the social graces. For example, the physical demonstrations of affection they showered on us at the beginning have been replaced by curtsies and

bows. We achieved this, without hurting any feelings, by explaining that they were now too big for hugging. Of course, we do embrace them at times, as a reward for a step accomplished, but their usual award for a good lesson is a lollipop. One of the most difficult things to get them to remember is the correct sitting position, with ankles crossed and hands folded; they need constant reminding.

BY THE END of the first teaching year in Pelham we saw improvement in a great many of the children. Yet, as we watched the boys and girls waltzing together, with the boys cutting in to change partners, we wondered if we had helped them at all. When we expressed this doubt to director Mrs. Amelia H. Simpson, her reply was most vehemently affirmative.

"Why, dancing has given them a feeling of achievement. It has made them expressive, both facially and bodily. In short, it has brought them out of themselves. Their posture, until you came, was very poor. Now they remember to sit straight all the time. They are more willing to meet strangers, and they have learned to concentrate, which has helped them with their school work. Certainly dancing has given them this ability because no one else can dance for the child. He must learn to motivate his own arms and legs. And helping him to help himself is the only way he will ever learn anything."

That same day brought us another reward of the spirit. One of the children was going to Europe with her family during the summer, and they had originally planned to fly. However, when Laura's father saw her waltzing in the Christmas show, he decided to go by ship so he could dance with her to the music of the ship's orchestra.

Our efforts have not been in vain, if we can help these children, as we had Laura, onto the long road to being accepted by society. Like most activities of this kind, this has been a two-way street: we have equipped the children with a skill to enable them to meet society a little closer to its own terms, and we have had the gratification of teaching an intricate subject (for them) and seeing it bear fruit. #

# ARE YOU GETTING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR NRA AFFILIATION?

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## Insurance:

**PERSONAL LIABILITY "BUSINESS PURSUITS" INSURANCE** protects either volunteer or professional recreation workers from lawsuits arising in connection with their work.

**RECREATION ACTIVITIES ACCIDENT INSURANCE** covers all participants nineteen years of age and under against accidents occurring during supervised recreation activities. (The few activities on which premiums would be too high are the contact sports of tackle football, ice hockey, lacrosse, and boxing. They are not covered.) Cost is only 75¢ per person per year for full coverage, which pays from the first penny to the limit of \$750. For \$5 deductible, the cost is only 60¢ per person, annually. All participants in an agency must be insured. The minimum premium is \$100.

**BASEBALL-SOFTBALL GROUP ACCIDENT PLANS** cover softball and baseball teams against accidents incurred during play or while traveling to and from games. Covers all members of the team plus manager and coaches. Rates range from \$17.50 to \$80 per team, depending on the maximum age of the players.

**THE NEW TEAM SPORTS ACCIDENT INSURANCE PLAN**, which covers all except the contact sports on a participant rather than a 100% registration basis, was announced at the 1959 National Recreation Congress in Chicago. Literature on this new plan has gone out to all NRA affiliated agencies. Write for a brochure if you did not receive it.

## General Services

- And here's a list of *NRA's general services*: on-the-spot field service; aid and consultation (by mail and in person) on budgets, legislation, long-term planning; recreation personnel recruitment, placement and referral; up-to-date information on recreation; *RECREATION Magazine*; program materials and ideas; National Recreation Congress and district conferences; training courses; research; community surveys; area planning; nationwide public interpretation of the value of recreation and recreation agencies; and the International Recreation Service.

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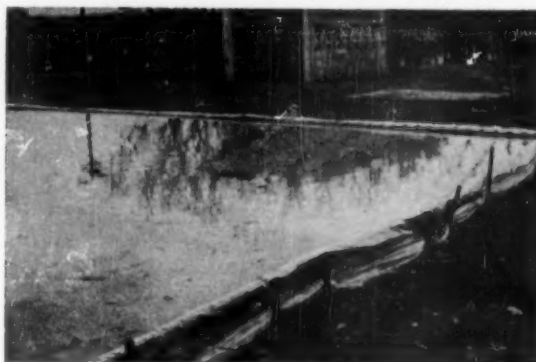
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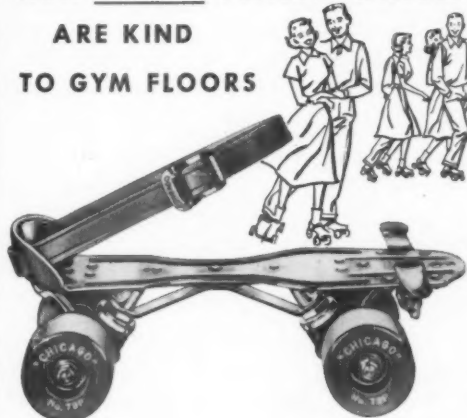
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